SUMMARY *per R. M. S. Madras.*

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7866.—VOL. XLVIII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Berrima, Mrs. T. Hatfield, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at William-street, Bathurst, the wife of Mr. A. Cullis, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, George-street North, the wife of Benjamin H. Moore, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at Cockatoo, Bega, Mrs. John Davis, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at Glebe Point, the wife of A. A. Coutin, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, 605, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. Geoffrey Levy, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Christie-street, Glebe, Mrs. H. L. Metzler, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's, Sydney, by the Rev. Richard T. Dungan, Mr. Daniel Spillane, of city of Cork, to Agnes Mary, third daughter of Kingsmill Gilman, Sydney.

On the 19th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. W. D. Eames, South Head Road, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. Charles Skerrett, of Prince-street.

DEATHS.

On board the Dover Castle, on her voyage home, James, infant son of William and Janet Bowser. Brisbane papers please copy.

On the 16th June, at Shanghai, of sun stroke, Mr. H. L. Winterhoff, native of Hamburgh.

On Monday, the 10th instant, at her late residence, Lower George-street, of disease of the heart, Bridget the beloved wife of John Fowden, aged 44 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 19th instant, at his residence, suddenly, Mr. Richard William Pimlott, of Inverness, Scotland, in the 33rd year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, Will be dispatched for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, and Port Cooper, TUESDAY, August 25th.

Goods and passengers for Taranaki forwarded by the company's interprovincial steamer, transhipping at Nelson.

NOW LOADING.

For further information, freight and passage, apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, performing the Postal Services during this and the following months, as under—

CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, H. S. MACHEN, commander.

SYDNEY and AUCKLAND, leaving .. .. .. 15th.
Returning .. .. 8th.

AUCKLAND, 850 tons, F. D. GIBSON, commander.

LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, F. RANDALL, commander, EAST COAST OF NEW ZEALAND,

Leaving Auckland .. .. 6th.

FOR OTAGO and INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Returning to Auckland .. .. 28th.

PIONEER, 700 tons, W. WOODS, commander.

PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, E. WHEELER, commander,

Leaving Sydney 25th

For NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and TARANAKI,

Returning to Sydney .. .. 20th.

AIREDALE, 450 tons, A. KENNEDY, commander.

WEST COAST, INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Leaving Manukau .. .. 24th.

FOR BLUFF and INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Returning to Manukau .. .. 17th.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.

T. J. COHEN, Manager,

Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4

To HUNTER RIVER.—GOLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To MANNING RIVER.—DLAMANTINA, about the 28th instant.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5, for passengers only.

To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5, for cargo and passengers.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—DALCUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, once a month.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, twice a month.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND E. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct, on MONDAY, at 9 a.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

KIAMA.—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN (TERRARA WHARF).—MIMOSA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.

MARIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

TUROSS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—KEMBLA and MYNORA, on THURSDAY, 27th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—

From SYDNEY.—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA.—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From SYDNEY.—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA.—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 9d., 6d.; return or double trip.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10-15, 2-15, 5-30.	10-30, 2-30.	8-0 12-0, 4-30.

S. T. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TUG BREADALBANE.—Office, 67, Lower George-street (opposite the Mariners' Church).

S. H. WILSON, agent.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on SATURDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, Macleay River, the MARGARET, early. Apply on board, Market Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MACLEAY RIVER.—The regular trader MORNING STAR, W. ENGLIS, master, is now receiving cargo; sails THIS MORNING. Freight or passage apply W. SHOLL, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER, PORT MACQUARIE, and TWEED RIVER.—The JANET WILSON, now receiving cargo, and sails TO-MORROW. Apply at Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ONLY VESSEL for the CLARENCE RIVER.—The smart clipper schooner BIRCHGROVE, J. BEDFORD, commander, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR GRAFTON.—The regular trader DART, Captain NIAS. For freight apply to R. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, J. M. AVENY, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCARTHORN, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper brig SARAH, FIRTH, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner ACTIVE, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain on board, or to BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

FREIGHT to CALCUTTA.—Wanted, to ship by first-class vessel, 50 or 60 horses. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the KATE.—☞ The smart clipper schooner SEA GULL will be ready to receive cargo on the departure of the KATE, and will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

KATE, FOR AUCKLAND.—Will commence Loading TO-MORROW. Shippers will please send down their goods with as little delay as possible, and pass entries, as she will positively clear at the Customs on TUESDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The favourite and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, CLULOW, master, is now loading at the east end Circular Quay, and, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will clear THIS DAY and sail to-morrow morning.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—To follow the Mary Agnes.—☞ The beautiful clipper ship MARGARET ELIZA, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For light freight or passage, apply on board, to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR BAFFLE CREEK.—The fine clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS, master, will be dispatched for the above port five days after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY SHIP for HONGKONG.—The A1 Scotch clipper barque MARY MILLER, J. L. BROWN, commander, is under charter, and will positively sail on the 27th instant. Being an excellent fast-sailing ship with every accommodation, she offers a good opportunity for intending passengers.

For light freight only and passage apply to Mr. T. G. SAWKINS; or to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., at the Wharf, King-street West.

FOR VALPARAISO, direct, should sufficient inducement offer.—The British ship PHARTON, A1 12 years, 416 tons register.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine clipper ship JAMMALAMADUGU, 972 tons register, with a full poop, and admirable passenger accommodation. Has a few cabins vacant.

For terms of passage apply to Captain JOASS, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine clipper ship LODORE, W. MORISON, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the captain on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR COLOMBO.—The fine new clipper ship ARAB STEED, A1 13 years at Lloyd's, HENRY F. WALKER, commander, will sail for the above port 1st September.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP JASON, to SAIL 10th October.—To passengers for London.—This favourite passenger ship has already the bulk of her cargo engaged, and several cabins let. Will sail as above. Has a full poop, well-arranged cabins, carries a surgeon, cow, and every requisite for comfort of passengers. To secure room early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct, to sail positively 31st AUGUST.—The first-class ship SIR JOHN MOORE, A1 at Lloyds', 608 tons register, 1000 tons burthen, CHARLES ROBERTSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight alongside, and many rooms disengaged for 500 bales wool, will positively sail on the day named.

For terms of freight, apply to Captain ROBERTSON on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The renowned clipper ship CITY OF MADRAS, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, GEORGE GRAHAM, commander. Shippers are requested to insect this unrivalled clipper—one of the finest models in the merchant service, well known in the India trade for her speed and delivery of cargo in first-rate order.

Loading alongside Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK ESSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship WHITEHALL, A1 at Lloyd's, 14 years, WILLIAM JAMES, commander. Her passage out was performed in 77 days. Is now taking in her dead weight and wool, and will have quick dispatch.

For freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The following well-known ships will be despatched as under—

VIMEIRA, 1037 tons, M. GREEN commander, to sail 5th November, 1863

LA HOGUE, 1331 tons, J. WILLIAMS commander, to sail 10th January, 1864.

DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons, J. B. SWANSON commander, to sail 10th February, 1864.

As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP CANADA WEST, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

CAPTAIN HURRY, of ship Canada West, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

VIRGINIA, from LIVERPOOL.—The consignees of the undermentioned goods are requested to take notice that, unless entries for the same are passed by 11 a.m. THIS DAY, they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense:—

H&T in diamond—212 cases whisky, shipped by Hunt and Tomchits, consigned to order

TC—550 sacks salt, shipped by Edmund Thompson and Co., consigned to order

TF—326 ditto, ditto, ditto

27 tons rock salt, ditto, ditto.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

SHIP PHARTON, from LONDON.—Consignees of the following goods are requested to take notice that, unless their ENTRIES are passed before noon THIS DAY, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored, at their risk and expense.

RB over B in diamond.—196 rolls, consigned to Order.

BB—10 ditto, ditto

Address—14 casks, Wardroom Officers, H.M.S. Eclipse.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, Iron Screw Steamer KANGAROO.—The undersigned have received instructions to offer for sale the fine new iron screw steamer Kangaroo, now on her way from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she was built, to Sydney direct. Having sailed on the 12th April, she may be expected to arrive in all this month.

The Kangaroo steamer has been built by the celebrated firm of J. Wigham, Richardson, and Co., of Low Walker, and is intended for the coasting or intercolonial trade of Australia, for which she is particularly suitable. She is constructed of the very best materials throughout, and fitted with all the latest and most convenient appliances for all purposes. She registers 220 tons, is classed A1 at Lloyds', and will carry upwards of 300 tons of dead weight. Her dimensions are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars, 135 feet

Breadth of beam, 20½ feet

Depth moulded, 11 feet

Draught of water when loaded, 9 feet.

She is fitted with oscillating steam-engines, constructed by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorne, and her speed under steam alone is 8½ knots per hour. She has on board a spare screw propeller, and an excellent steam winch for discharging cargo. She is now coming out from England under canvas, and upon her arrival will be open for sale.

Intending purchasers may obtain further information, together with terms and conditions of sale, from GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to carry about 150 tons of coal, at a draught of water not exceeding 9 feet 6 inches. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL for the conveyance of Chinese passengers to Hongkong. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTER.—☞ The undersigned are open to charter VESSELS of any tonnage, at current rates, for the conveyance of coals from Sydney to CHINA, INDIA, and the West Coast of AMERICA.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers,

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL for the conveyance of a cargo of coals to New Zealand. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, to Charter two or three VESSELS for the conveyance of stock to New Zealand. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED to CHARTER a Vessel of 400 to 600 tons, to proceed to BATAVIA, to load for England or the Continent. Apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

COAL HULK.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to carry from 600 to 700 tons coal; fit to proceed to New Zealand, and there serve as a Coal Hulk. Apply to Captain KENNETT, care of H. H. Beauchamp, 14, Barrack street.

FOR SALE or Charter, the fine new British-built ship ABBOTSFORD, 695 tons, o m, now due at Hobart Town from London, en route to Newcastle. For particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

TO SHIP OWNERS, Steam Ship Proprietors, Captains, and agents.—The undersigned having become the lessee of Mort's DRY DOCK (capable of taking in ships of the largest tonnage), in addition to his establishment in Darling Harbour and the Pyrmont Patent Slip, is now prepared to execute with economy and dispatch any orders with which he may be intrusted. An efficient staff of shipwrights, caulkers, shipsmiths, and other mechanics connected with shipping, constantly employed. Masts metal, spars, and timber of every description always on hand.

JOHN CUTHBERT, ship builder, &c., Darling Harbour.

Offices—Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, Darling Harbour.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—LECTURE on LORD'S DAY EVENING next (23rd August), by Rev. ALEXANDER GOSMAN, Ballarat. Subject—"The Written Word."

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Adjourned debate, THIS EVENING. "Was the impeachment of Warren Hastings justifiable." Committee particularly requested to meet at half-past 7.

SCHOOL OF ARTS PITT-STREET.—The second of Mrs. COOK'S LECTURES will take place TUESDAY, 25th instant, 8 p.m., "On San Francisco." Gentleman's ticket, introducing a lady, 2s 6d.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—All Candidates for the Offices of DIRECTORS of the SYDNEY LOCAL BOARD of the above Company, for the Election of whom a Special GENERAL MEETING is convened at BRISBANE, for the 24th day of August instant, are requested to send in their notices of intention to apply for such office to the undersigned on or before FRIDAY next, the 21st instant, at noon.

Proprietors holding twenty-five shares are eligible for the office of director.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1863.

By order of the Provisional Committee of the above-named Company in Sydney.

G. EAGAR.

Nos. 1 and 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY (INCORPORATED) NOTICE.—Pursuant to the Deed of Settlement of the Newcastle Coal Company, the Board of Directors hereby call on the SHAREHOLDERS for a further INSTALMENT of THREE POUNDS per share, making the shares £25 each paid up; to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, at the office of the Company, No. 7, Exchange. By order of the board.

JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.

Sydney, 20th August, 1863.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No 7, Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 27th August, at 3 p.m., to consider the report of the special auditors submitted to the shareholders on the 13th instant.

JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.

Sydney, 20th August, 1863.

TATTERSALL'S.—A MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8. C. J. HENFREY, secretary.

IN THE AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of 31st July last, proclamation is made that the restriction on the importation of CATTLE from the following ports in New South Wales to the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, is withdrawn, viz., from

Twofold Bay

Jervis Bay

Port Stephens, and

Newcastle.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge. S. M.—Supported by voluntary contributions, for the relief of widows, orphans, and aged parents of pilots, mariners, fishermen, Coast Guard men, apprentices, boatmen, &c., of those who may have perished at sea, in the United Kingdom or coasts of the colonies; and for supplying clothing and a free passage home (or, if foreigners, to the nearest consul) those who may have been saved.

Captain PASCO, R.N., honorary agent for India, China and Australia, has been requested by the committee of management to nominate a Resident Honorary Agent in the colonies that he may visit

He is happy to state that FRANCIS HIXSON, Esq., R.N., Superintendent of Pilots in New South Wales, has kindly consented to act, and will receive any donations or subscriptions that may be offered.

Captain PASCO, on behalf of the committee, begs to thank the gentlemen of Sydney for the liberal support already given.

Sydney, August 14, 1863.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, late of Range Farm, Jamberoo, farmer, deceased.—CREDITORS are requested to forward particulars of their claims, on or before the first day of October next, in this estate, to Mr. HENRY MILFORD, solicitor, 267, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIMS upon the estate of the late CHARLES HASSALL, Esq., are requested to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to him will please at once PAY. S. C. BROWN, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney, Solicitor for the Administrator.

THE PERSON that called on me for a situation in the country about three weeks since, please call again. W. DALTON, Market Wharf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as merchants and commission agents at Sydney and Rockhampton, under the style of HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as far as regards Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN. All debts due by and to the late firm will be respectively paid and received by Messrs. Haynes and Bertram, who will continue the business under the style of Haynes, Bertram, and Co.

Dated this thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1863.

J. L. HAYNES,
JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN,
A. BERTRAM,
By his attorney, J. L. Haynes,

Witness to the signatures of the three parties,
H. B. BRADLEY.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY admitted JOHN BOTTRELL ADNAM (formerly with Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., Sydney) as a PARTNER in my business, which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.

THOMAS P. COLEGATE, 217½, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Witness—JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

1st August, 1863.

With reference to the above, we beg to inform town and country buyers that we have opened the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., as importers and general warehousemen.

COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.

217½, Pitt-street, August 1st, 1863.

COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO. have received several large and well-assorted shipments of DRAPERY, ex Conference, Arab Steed, Madras mail steamer, Phaeton, William Duthie, Northam mail steamer, &c., which are now open, selected expressly for this market by our Mr. Colegate, under most favourable circumstances in the London, Manchester, and Scotch markets.

The undermentioned list of shipments arrived, and daily expected to arrive, will be found worthy the attention of town and country buyers:—

Conference	.. ..	42 packages
Arab Steed	.. ..	82 "
Madras, mail steamer	.. ..	27 "
William Duthie	.. ..	22 "
Northam, mail steamer	.. ..	11 "
Phaeton	.. ..	45 "
Also, T. D. Marshall	.. ..	91 "
Isles of the South	.. ..	220 "
Dartmouth	.. ..	28 "
Vimeira	.. ..	85 "
City of Sydney	.. ..	16 "
Total	.. ..	670 packages.

217½, Pitt-street, August 20.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION of WILD BEASTS, open from 10 a.m. daily.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDMUND SUTTON.—do WRITE to your MOTHER; any intelligence respecting him would be thankfully received. Address Mrs. EDMUND SUTTON, 14, Queen-street, Chippendale, Sydney.

GEORGE ROBSON, formerly of her Majesty's Ship Vindictive.—The above named GEORGE ROBSON, who was last heard of at Sydney, Australia, if living, or if dead his representatives are requested to COMMUNICATE with Messrs. CARDALE, ILIFFE, and RUSSELL, of No. 2, Bedford-row, London, when they will hear of something to their advantage. Any person giving such information as will lead to the discovery of the above named George Robson if living, or to satisfactory proof of his death, will be rewarded.

MRS. DANIEL O. DRISCOLL.—A PARCEL for you, from Fort de France, at Wentworth-house, 13, Church-hill, Sydney.

MESSRS. A. E. CAVAILLON and CO., are requested to CALL immediately on the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Lincker and Co., 166, Lower George-street.

A. MEYBOOM, master of the HENRIETTE ELIZABETH SUSANNE.

PROSPERE RICQUEBOURG, of BOURBON, two years ago partner with Renouf, in Havenal Township, send your ADDRESS to French Consulate (for succession)—his friends are requested to inform him.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Director .....Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Stage Manager .....Mr. W. LLOYD.
Scenic Artist .....Mr. W. J. WILSON.

Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. and Lady YOUNG

Musical Director and Conductor ..Mr. A. REIFF, jun.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the OPERA SEASON.

And last night but one of

LES HUGUENOTS.

CARD.

The Director has the honour to announce that the Opera Season will conclude on the 29th of this month, and begs to thank his patrons for the manner in which his efforts, and those of the ladies and gentlemen of his company, have been responded to. In order to carry out his intention of giving an Opera Season once every year, the Director would respectfully state that he has taken a Lease of the Prince of Wales Opera House, and organised a company of a most superior character to perform during the interim. The Dramatic Season will be conducted in the same manner which the Director hopes has met with the approval of the public during the reign of the Lyric Drama, and nothing will be left undone to place the pieces on the stage in a manner, both as regards the artistes, the costumes, and accessories, never before attempted in this country. Engagements have been entered into with some of the principal stars now in England, including Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Miss CHAPMAN, Mr. EVEREST, and Mr. CATHCART.

The Director has also the honour to announce that Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, acknowledged to be the best comedian now on the stage, will commence a short engagement on the 31st of this month.

Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), and SATURDAY, 21st, and 22nd August, will be presented Giacomo Meyerbeen's grand historical Opera

LES HUGUENOTS.

DISTRIBUTION:

Count de St. Bris	Mr. Henry Wharton
Raoul de Nangis	Mr. Henry Squires
Count de Nevers	Mr. Fred Lyster
Urbain	Miss Georgia Hodson
Marcel	Mr. J. S. Kitts
De Cosse	Mr. Baker
De Retz	Mr. Sprinkhorn
Maurevert	Mr. Ramsden
Huguenot Soldier	Mr. Frank Trevor
Archer of the Guard	Mr. Nathanson
Marcel	Mr. Farquharson
Queen Margaret	Mdlle. Rosalie Durand
Maid of Honour	Madame Ada King
Valentine	Madame Lucy Escott

Dances incidental to the Opera, by....Madame Strebinger.

ALTERATION OF TIME!

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at half-past 7.

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Carriages may be ordered at 11, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street; take up towards King-street.

Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be secured six days in advance.

VIVAT REGINA.

TUESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY SQUIRES.—LUCREZIA BORGIA and the 4th act of LES HUGUENOTS.

Notice—Special Train after the opera.

Remember this is the LAST NIGHT but ONE of LES HUGUENOTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Scenic Artists, Messrs. Burbury and Hebbe.

The performance will commence

THIS EVENING, August 21st,

at half-past seven, with Mr. SOTHERN'S (the celebrated Lord Dundreary) version of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

first time in the Australian colonies.

Lord Dundreary, as played by Mr. Sothern at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London .... Mr. H. N. Warner

Asa Trenchard .....Mr. Fred Younge

Florence.....Mrs. Charles Poole

Miss Meredith (ballad—Path by the River) ..Miss Fanny Young

Georgiana .....Mrs. Robert M'Gowan

To conclude with for the last time

MARCO SPADA.

The original PEEP O' DAY will be produced in a style of magnificence never before seen, and certainly not to be surpassed—the eminent scenic artists, Messrs. Burbury and Hebbe, and all the employes having been engaged on its production for the last six weeks. Mr. JOE SIMMONS is specially engaged to appear in this great production. AURORA FLOYD, arranged expressly for this Theatre, by Mr. John Bryan, is in rehearsal.

The greatest novelty of the age will be introduced to the public in a few days,

THE GHOST.

"Touching this vision here,
It is an honest ghost, that let me tell you."
—SHAKSPERE.

MR. BIRCH, WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, with Elastic CHEST EXPANDERS. Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his SON and DAUGHTER, begs to announce that he has RE-OPENED his CLASSES at his ASSEMBLY ROOMS (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North. The Juveniles on TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, and the Evening Class as usual, at seven. Private lessons given to ladies and gentlemen, of any age, in all the new and fashionable dances, and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by those wishing privacy and expedition, with the very great advantage of practising with his son and daughter. Private families and schools punctually attended. Fees paid in advance. Mr. J. C. begs also to state that he has just received from London (and for sale), a large assortment of ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDERS, manufactured by the patentee expressly to his order—very suitable for schools and families.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North, THIS EVENING.

EDUCATION.—Evening Classes for Young Men. Mr. THEOBALD, 35, Stanley-street.

EDUCATION for Young Ladies.—Mr. and Mrs. THEOBALD'S Morning Classes, 35, Stanley-street.

EDUCATION.—Ladies and Gentlemen of any age can receive private instruction. 35, Stanley-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—See CHRISTIAN PLEADER. This Day; 6d. post free. ADDISON, 411, George-st.

PURE PORK SAUSAGES, 1s. per lb.; Frankfurt sausages, fine flavour; picnic pork pies made to order. H. CUMMINGS, Pitt-street.

SHORT ENFIELD RIFLE for Sale. Apply to Mr. BAKER, Armourer, Volunteer Office, Hyde Park Barracks.

REVOLVERS.—The undersigned has a few Revolvers, by first-class makers, genuine, for SALE, at his offices, 326, George-street.

F. GARLAND MYLREA.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR, for THIS MAIL, will be ready for delivery THIS MORNING, after 9 o'clock, at the offices of the undersigned, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND, for private parties, via the Red Sea, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, Reuter's sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

LANGLEY'S PRESS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, Hunter-street, Sydney.—Reliable press and mercantile reports furnished. Agent for the GOULBURN HERALD.

WEST v. HANSON and BENNETT.—SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office, August 13th, 1863.

M. H. Stephen, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In the absence of the Rev. Mr. West, who is confined at home by indisposition, we beg to inquire if the signature to the accompanying note, dated from the Sydney Infirmary, August 7th, is your writing.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary,
7th August, 1863.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have been desired by the Board of Directors of this Institution to acknowledge, with many thanks, your donation of £60 12s., balance of a verdict recovered against the proprietors of the SYDNEY EMPIRE newspaper, for a libel on you in that journal, and to inform you that your name will be placed on the list of life governors in the next annual report.

I have the honour to be, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. H. STEPHEN, Joint Hon. Secretary.

Rev. John West.

Elizabeth-street, August 13th.

Dear Sirs,—In answer to your note, I beg to say that the signature referred to is mine.

I am, dear Sirs, faithfully yours,
M. H. STEPHEN.

Messrs. Fairfax and Sons.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.

Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

ALEXANDER SAGE, General Agent and Commission Merchant. Office, Mort's passage, Pitt-st. entrance.

A CARD—ESKELL, BROTHERS, Surgeon Dentists, 21, Hunter-street. Hours 9 to 5.

TOOTHACHE CURED in one moment. ESKELL'S Pain Killer. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails, cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-st.

DR. PERRY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, from London, 106, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. PERRY and CO. may be consulted on Nervous Debility, at 106, Elizabeth-street.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S Balm of Syriacum, can be had at 106, Elizabeth-street North.

FURNISHING and GENERAL IRONMONGERY. Tin and Iron Plate Work.—A large and well-assorted stock of kerosene billiard lamps and chandeliers; kerosene sperm, black, oils, and paint oils. ☞ Oil lamps altered to burn kerosene. Kerosene lamps lent on hire. W. ROY, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—Letters written at any hour, from 1s. each. Writing Institute, Hunter-street

JOHN LOBB, Bootmaker to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHNSON'S CENTRAL BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 205, Pitt-street, north of King-street.—Hair, flax mattresses, palliasses, feather pillows, &c. Iron bedsteads, cots, &c., in great variety.

LEATHER manufactured by T. W. SADY, Wollongong Leather Grindery Store, 54, York-street.

MATRIMONY.—For advice to those about to marry, send 13 stamps to MEDICAL, 54, South Head Road.

MR. HAROLD BREES'S Architectural Gallery. Choice of 100 plans gratis. Opposite Exchange.

MR. GUNNETT, Dentist, 54, Wynyard-square, next the Council Chambers.

MR. J. GLISSAN, late of London, Surgeon and Accoucheur, now 646, George-street, Sydney.

MRS. HOLEY, Ladies

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 18th August, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Steam Dredge, Newcastle	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th August.
3rd District Great Southern Road	
No. 6. 63. Gundagai Hill and Street	
No. 7. 63. Money Money Extension	
Furniture for Court-house, Nundle	
Construction of a Pier for the Darling River, at Fort Bourke	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st September.
Completing Bulkhead for Electric Telegraph Office, Tenterfield	
Lock-up, Stoney Creek	
Repairs to Court-house, Tenterfield	
Superstructure of a bridge at Bendemeer 4th district. Great Western Road	
No. 6—63. Bridge Flat, Bathurst	
7—63. West of Orange	
8—63. Guana Hill, Molong	
Construction of a Toll-house at Collarin Creek	
Purchase of 30 tons broken Cast-metal, Newcastle	
Supply of Building Stone for Maitland Gaol.	
Stone Pier, at Ulladulla.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th September

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 10th August, 1863.

THE TOLLS to be taken at the undermentioned Toll-bars will be SOLD, on the days mentioned, by public auction, at the following Police Offices, by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, viz.:—

Name of Tollbar.	Day of Sale.	Place of Sale.	Upset Price.
Scone	Monday, 31st August	Scone	£700
Picton	Monday, 31st August	Picton	1000
Bargo	Monday, 31st August	Picton	900
Tourang	Wednesday, 2nd Septem.	Goulburn	800
Bowenfells	Wednesday, 2nd Septem.	Hartley	905
Keleo	Thursday, 3rd September	Bathurst	500
Orange	Friday, 4th September	Orange	300

For further particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th August, 1863.

TO DIE SINKERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the supply of 450 Hardened Steel DATE STAMPS and TYPE; 450 Hardened Steel DEFACING STAMPS; and 50 Sets of STEEL TYPE, extra, for the Date Stamps.

Tenders must specify the price of each article, which must be according to sample, to be seen at the General Post Office, where full particulars can be obtained on application to the secretary.

The articles must be supplied within eight months from the date on their being ordered, and the contractor will be required to enter conjointly with two sureties into a bond to the amount of £500, for the due performance of his contract.

T. W. SMART.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

PATENT and DESIGNS' OFFICE.—WILLCOCK and BREWER (late Barlow and Co.), 89, Chancery-lane, London, and 24, Market-place, Manchester, England, Consulting Engineers and Mechanical Draftsmen, undertake the prosecution of patents for Great Britain and all Foreign Countries, and the transaction generally of all business relating to patents. Agents for Sydney: Scott, Williams, and Co., 299, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, at whom any further information can be obtained.

TO the LADIES.—ELIAS DERPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, has received per mail steamer, his selection of human HAIR, which is now open for inspection; and has also for SALE, per Jason, an assortment of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s hair, nail, and tooth brushes, alkaline tooth powder, amandine, Atkinson's bear's grease, sponges, Herring's magnetic hair brushes, combs, &c.; hair dye, perfumes, pomades, cosmetiques, soaps, &c.

ORPHEUS RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

His Excellency Sir John Young, G.C.M.G.			£5 0 0
The Hon. Charles Cowper, M.P.			2 2 0
The Hon. T. W. Smart, M.P.			2 0 0
The Hon. John Robertson, M.P.			1 0 0
M. Metcalfe, Esq.			2 0 0
A. B. Richardson, Esq.			1 0 0
Rev. John West			1 0 0
James Holt, Esq.			3 0 0
B. Buchanan, Esq.			1 0 0
T. C. Brodhurst, Esq.			1 0 0
Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons			5 0 0
Edward Joy, Esq.			1 0 0
Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P.			5 0 0
John Barlow, Esq.			1 1 0
R. C. Crachnell, Esq.			1 1 0
Dr. Broeton			1 1 0
R. C. Walker, Esq.			0 10 6
C. W. Eastwood, Esq.			0 10 6
Gerard Halligan, Esq.			0 5 0
G. W. Allen, Esq.			1 1 0
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P.			1 0 0
W. B. Dalley, Esq.			1 1 0
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench			1 1 0
David Jones, Esq.			1 0 0
John Cuthbert, Esq.			5 0 0
Messrs. Francis Jones and Co.			3 3 0
His Honour Judge Wise			1 0 0
R. W. Cameron, Esq.			1 0 0
A. B.			1 1 0
Sir W. Manning, Q.C.			5 0 0
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.			1 0 0
J. B.			0 10 0
James Moore, Esq.			0 10 0
Mrs. Raymond			0 10 6
Mr. T. W. Crowder			0 10 6
Messrs. R. Towns and Co.			2 2 0
J. Milson, jun., Esq.			2 2 0
The Hon. W. Walker, Esq., Commodore Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron			2 2 0
Henry Dangar, Esq.			3 3 0
Charles Parbury, Esq.			2 2 0
John P. Roxburgh, Esq.			1 1 0
R. Wyld, Esq.			2 2 0
J. L. Josephson, Esq.			1 0 0
S. G. Burt, Esq.			1 1 0
Robert G. Massie, Esq.			1 1 0
Hon. John Campbell, Esq.			2 2 0
Mr. W. Smith			0 5 0
G. K. Ingelow, Esq.			1 0 0
H. Richard A. Allen, Esq.			2 0 0
E. Jones, Esq.			2 0 0
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sen			2 0 0
Alexander Dick, Esq.			1 1 0
M. R. Marsh, Esq.			1 1 0
Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.			4 0 0
Alexander Moore, Esq.			1 1 0
S. Greenhill, Esq.			2 0 0
W. Jolly, Esq.			0 15 6
T. S. Mort, Esq.			3 3 0
The Rev. Canon Walsh			1 1 0
— Tyre, Esq.			1 0 0
Miss Tyre			0 10 0
Miss M. Tyre			0 10 0
James Henderson, Esq.			0 10 0
Mrs. Henderson			0 10 0
Miss Henderson			0 5 0
J. R. Wood Esq.			0 10 0
T. Buchanan, Esq.			0 10 0
W. D.			0 5 0
Rev. S. C. Kent			1 1 0
Philip Rolleston, Esq.			1 0 0
Mrs. King, sen., Parramatta			2 0 0
W. Faton, Esq.			2 2 0
R. T. Ford, Esq.			1 1 0
Christopher Rolleston, Esq.			1 0 0
Mrs. E. Aspinall			1 1 0
J. R. Gosling, Esq.			1 0 0
The Misses Gosling			1 0 0
G. H. Howell, Esq., Secretary Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron			0 10 6
R. L. Jenkins, Esq., Nepean Towers			2 2 0
J. C. Catley, Esq.			0 10 0
John Binney, Esq.			1 1 0
Alfred Sanderson, Esq.			2 2 0
C. P. Abbott, Esq.			0 5 0
		£121	1 0
Advertising	£4 11 0		
Exchange on London	1 14 6		
		6	5 6
		£114	15 6

"To Captain L. E. H. Seymour, R.N., President of Committee Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in forwarding a Bank draft for the sum of £114 15s. 6d., contributed by the ladies and gentlemen whose names appear in the accompanying list, for distribution as may be deemed most desirable by the 'Orpheus Subscription Committee.'

"Please acknowledge receipt.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

"JAMES HOLT, hon. treasurer.

"Nowroon, near Sydney, 21st August, 1863."

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION LIST to the O'CONNELL MONUMENT FUND.

SYDNEY.

W. S. Lyster, Esq., proceeds of benefit at Prince of Wales Theatre			£26 6 0
W. S. Lyster, Esq., private subscription			10 10 0
Mr. James Mullins, Lab ur Bazaar			1 1 0
Hugh Nolan			1 1 0
Edward Raper Esq., M.L.A.			1 0 6
Andrew Lenehan, Esq., J.P.			1 1 0
W. R. Templeton, Crown Prosecutor			1 1 0
Nicholas Baxter			0 5 0
Patrick Byrnes			0 5 0
Patrick Whelahan			0 5 0
John Dunlea			0 5 0
Jefferson Jackson			0 5 0
James Madden			0 13 6
Alexander M. Henderson			1 0 0
Morty Gorman			0 5 0
J. Lonergan			0 5 0
D. M. Kinley			1 1 0
A Friend			0 5 0
Mr. P. M'Keown			0 10 0
James M'Keown			0 5 0
James Richards			0 5 0
James Gleeson			0 10 0
Thomas Gleeson			0 10 6
P. Farrell, George-street South			0 10 0
James Cunneen, Esq., M.L.A.			1 1 0
William Nethercut			0 2 0
John Ward, Market Wharf			0 10 0
F. Cunningham			1 1 0
R. F. Lowe			0 5 0
J. Mitchell			0 5 0
J. P. Farley			0 2 6
John Manning			0 2 6
J. Finn			0 2 6
P. O'Connor			0 5 0
James Spicer			0 2 6
George Robinson			0 1 0
W. M'Keagh			0 1 0
W. M'Kinley			0 1 0
J. Lee			0 1 0
W. Comb			0 5 0
J. Dickinson			0 2 6
J. Foley			0 2 6
Maurice Reynolds			0 10 6
John Carew			0 10 0
Thomas Butcher, Newtown			0 5 0
Henry Langley			0 5 0
B. F. Kelly			0 2 6
Thomas Colwell, Newtown			0 1 0
Edward Colwell, Newtown			0 1 0
John Colwell, Newtown			0 1 0
David Nicholson, Newtown			0 1 0
Richard Hall, Newtown			0 1 0
George Cherry, Newtown			0 1 0
Patrick Kelly, Newtown			0 1 0
William Cheval, Newtown			0 1 0
Hugh Eathorp, Newtown			0 1 0
Thomas Grogan			0 10 0
C. Mooney			0 10 0
Patrick O'Neil			0 5 6
Michael Casey			0 5 0

BOMBALA.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick			0 2 6
Morgan Thornton			0 2 6
Thomas M'Arthy			0 2 6
Neil Denny			0 10 0
Walter Garry			0 10 0
Charles Keane			0 5 0
Walter Philpot			0 5 0
Henry Shewmaker			0 5 0
Edward Walsh			0 2 6

MERRIWA.

Mr. Oliver Bennett			0 10 0
Phillip Doyle			0 10 0
Patrick Cronan			0 10 0
James M'Namara			0 5 0

MORUYA.

Rev. P. Birch			1 0 0
James Comans, Esq.			1 0 0
John M'Keon, Esq., J.P.			0 10 0
T. J. Garnon, Esq., J.P.			0 10 0
Mr. Michael Coman			0 10 0
Michael Stroeman			0 10 0
John Cummins			0 10 0
Edmund Heffernan			0 10 0
Martin Fogarty			0 10 0
Andrew Carden			0 10 0
John Flood			0 10 0
Thomas Flood			0 10 0
William Coman			0 10 0
John Connolly			0 10 0
Stephen Brannicks			0 10 0
Edward Corrigan			0 10 0
Frederick Carden			0 10 0
Thomas Addison			0 10 0
Michael M'Mahon			0 5 0
Mrs. Catherine Brown			0 5 0
Mrs. P. Kerby			0 3 6
Mr. Michael Connor			0 5 0
John Connors			0 5 0
Michael O'Flaherty			0 5 0
Morris Brannan			0 5 0
William M'Gombie			0 5 0
William Ellinson			0 5 0
William Cannon			0 5 0
James Lynch			0 5 0
James Heffernan			0 5 0
William Carland			0 2 6
Patrick Carland			0 1 0
Daniel Carland			0 1 0
James Mooney			0 5 0
Michael Strahan			0 5 0
Patrick Heffernan			0 5 0
James Flanagan			0 5 6
Richard Collins			0 5 0
Thomas Staunton			0 5 6
Edward Vaughan			0 5 0
William Coman			0 5 0
Patrick Hogan			0 5 0
Patrick Staunton			0 5 0
Jeremiah Leahy			0 5 0
James Kenny			0 5 6
Thomas M'Mahon			0 5 0
Thomas Tarlington			0 5 0
James Gallagor			0 5 0
John Pigram			0 5 0
William Carey			0 5 0
Laurence Conway			0 5 0
H. B. Graham			0 5 0
Daniel Byrne			0 5 0
Martin Gleeson			0 5 0
Bernard M'Keon			0 5 0
— Jones			0 5 0
John Walsh			0 5 0
John Keegin			0 5 0
Patrick Callahan			0 5 0
Maurice M'Elligott			0 5 0
Patrick Moylott			0 5 0
Oliver Lodge			0 5 0
Patrick Kelly			0 5 0
Edward Lynch			0 5 0
Richard Corbett			0 5 0
William Clements			0 5 0
Mathew Ryan			0 5 0
— Stephenson			0 5 0
Michael Manum			0 5 6
John Chestworth			0 5 0
John Ashley, Esq., M.D., and surgeon			0 5 0
Mr. Thomas Taylor			0 4 0
John Stephenson			0 3 0
John Staunton			0 4 6
George Crosby			0 2 6
John Kelly			0 2 6
John Murphy			0 2 6
Daniel Buckley			0 2 6
Daniel Fox			0 2 6
Bryan Navan			0 2 6
George Kurt			0 2 6
Mrs. Tier			0 5 0
Mr. Patrick Tier			0 1 0
Bernard Tier			0 1 0
Thomas M'Grath			0 2 6
A. M'Donnell			0 2 6
John Kirkpatrick			0 2 6
Peter O'Sullivan			0 2 6
D. Sutherland			0 2 6
Samuel Daily			0 2 6
—— Dow			0 2 6
Michael Storman, sen.			0 2 6
Patrick Lawler			0 2 6
John Dayley			0 2 6
Patrick Hayes			0 2 6
Patrick M'Mahon			0 2 6
Oliver Summerfield			0 2 6
Frank Lenziere			0 2 6
Patrick Quinn			0 2 6
Michael Keating			0 2 6
G. Garlott			0 1 0

BERRIMA.

Rev. W. Lanigat			3 0 0
Mr. George A. Petty			0 5 0
E. Bourke			0 7 6
Thomas Ryan			0 7 6
Francis Breen			0 10 6
William Bourke			0 2 6
Patrick Hughes			0 2 6
Silvester Murphy			0 2 6
James Davis			0 1 0
Thomas Cully			0 1 0
John Kilpatrick			0 2 6
James Mullane			0 2 6
John O'Brien			0 2 6
Thomas Canty			0 1 0
Thomas Morrisey			0 2 0

SUTTON FORREST.

Mr. A. M'Gowan			0 5 0
John Morriss			0 5 0
William Morriss			0 2 6
James Morriss			0 1 0
Miss Sarah Morriss			0 1 0
Mrs. J. Morriss			0 1 0
Miss Ann Morriss			0 1 0
Kate Morriss			0 1 0
Master James Morriss, jun.			0 1 0
John Morriss, jun.			0 1 0
Mr. Edward Goggins			0 5 0
Michael Cox			0 5 0
Garret Fitzgerald			0 2 6
John Daley			0 2 6
Patrick Doyle			0 2 6
John Spears			0 2 6
James Byrnes			0 2 6
Henry Badgery, jun.			0 1 0
Andrew Badgery			0 5 0
John Badgery			0 2 6
A friend			0 1 0
Mrs. Gough			0 1 0
Mr. John Mulholland			0 2 6
John Horam			0 2 6
William Drake			0 1 0
—— Barlow			0 1 0
John Leahy			0 1 0
Mrs. Morley			0 2 6
Mr. Antony Morley, jun.			0 5 0
—— Bingham			0 2 6
Peter Hart			0 2 6
Thomas Gibbs			0 1 0
Miss Kilmarten			0 1 0
Mr. Edward Sing			0 1 0
James Lawer			0 1 0
Mrs. Goodacre			0 2 6
Mr. James Bennett			0 1 0
Michael M'Williams			0 2 6
Miss E. Fahey			0 1 0
Mr. Edward Mitchel			0 2 6
Thomas Mitchel			0 1 0
Patrick Mitchell			0 1 0
Patrick Gavan			0 2 6
Garret Kelly			0 5 0
Michael Egan			0 2 6
Thomas Fahey			0 2 6
Samuel Foley			0 1 0
Henry Emmet			0 5 0

MARULAN

Mr. Thomas Skelly			0 5 0
James Nesbitt			0 6 0
James A. Attila			0 5 0
Daniel O'Brien			0 5 0
Thomas O'Brien			0 2 6
Thomas Nolan			0 2 6
James Cantwell			0 2 6
Thomas Mooney			0 2 6
Michael Elworthy			0 2 6
John Nesbitt			0 2 6
James Flanegan			0 2 0

LIVERPOOL.

Rev. P. Young			1 0 0
Mr. James Kennedy			0 10 0
Gilbert M'Hugh			0 10 0
Miss Eggleston			0 10 0
Langhlin Buggy			0 5 0
Thomas Cahill			0 5 0
Thomas Shea			0 1 6
Mr. M'Quinlan			0 2 6
Thomas Cary			0 2 6
Patrick Barrett			0 2 6
Denis O'Bryen			0 2 6
Stephen Peters			0 2 6
James Murphy			0 2 6
Mr. Murry			0 3 0
John Haynes			0 2 6
Thomas Byrne			0 5 0
Thomas Herbert			0 5 0
Misses M'Gill			0 2 6
Mr. Moore			0 2 6
Patrick Ryan			0 2 6
James Doyle			0 2 6
Owen Barret			0 2 6
George Reef			0 2 0
William Pearce			0 2 6
Benjamin Penny			0 2 6
John Byrnes			0 5 0
Timothy Finegan			0 5 0

FRAZER'S CREEK.

James Kelly			0 10 0
William Watson			0 10 0
Richard Price			0 5 0
Maggie Delaney			0 5 0
Philip Callechor			0 10 0
James Donelly			0 10 0
Charles Scanlon			0 5 0
Thomas Prate			0 10 0

SCONE AND MURRURUNDI.

Patrick Cummins			1 0 0
Lenaie Reardon			1 0 0
Mrs. Abbot			1 0 0
Terrance M'Mahon			1 0 0
Thomas Sands			0 10 0
Nicholas Sands			0 10 0
John Burke			0 10 0
Thomas Sweney			0 10 0
William Dimond			0 10 0
Timothy Sullivan			0 5 0
William Win			0 10 0
Patrick Kenny			0 5 0
John Kenny			0 5 0
Cornelius Sullivan			0 5 0
James Cumberland			0 5 0
James Fogarty			0 2 6
William Brierton			0 5 0
Martin Cahill			0 2 6
William Roach			0 10 0
William Darrack			0 5 0
John Johnson			0 2 6
Thomas Roden			0 5 0
Thomas Walsh			0 2 6
Mary Walsh			0 2 6
Margaret Walsh			0 2 6
James Walsh			0 2 6
John Walsh			0 2 6
Thomas Walsh			0 2 6
Mrs. Walsh			0 2 6
Richard Walsh			0 2 0
Bernard Keenan			0 10 0
John Morrissey			0 2 6
Patrick Callenan			0 2 6
James Callinan			0 5 0
William Nicholas			0 6 0
John Wightman			0 5 0
James Connors			0 5 0
Thomas Britney			0 2 6
William Waldron			0 5 0
Dennis Murphy			0 5 0
Dennis Cooney			0 5 0
Owen Sullivan			0 10 0
William Smart			0 2 6
Richard Shanahan			0 2 0

CAMPBELLTOWN AND MENANGLE.

Rev. J. P. Roache			1 1 0
Mr. John Hurley			1 1 0
John Vardy			1 1 0
Edward Burke			0 5 0
Edward Guthrie			0 10 0
James M'Grath			0 10 0
John Sullivan			0 10 6
Edward Wholohan			0 10 6
John Palmer			0 5 0
Patrick Pendergast			0 5 0
H. D. Carolan			0 7 6
George P. Carolan			0 2 6
Martin M'Guane			0 5 0
John M'Guane			0 2 6
John Doyle			0 5 0
John Doyle, junr.			0 2 6
Edward M'Sulla			0 5 0
Thomas Lynch			0 5 0
Morgan Darcy			0 5 0
Patrick Ward			0 5 0
Thomas Burke			0 2 6
John O'Sullivan			0 2 6
Miss Dempsey			0 2 6
Robert Gray			0 1 0
Michael Shannessy			0 1 0
Timothy Sweeney			0 2 6
Patrick Kelly			0 2 6
John Hickey			0 2 6
Wilkinson			0 1 0
Martin Maher			0 2 6
Charles Huckstep			0 2 6
George Brown			0 2 6
John Mullins			0 2 6
Patrick Lysaught, senior			0 3 6
Patrick Lane			0 2 0
John Mesney			0 2 6
Frederick Merit			0 2 6
Patrick Ward, junior			0 2 6
Andrew Macnamarra			0 2 6
Michael Golden			0 2 6
Isaac Rudd			0 2 6
Thomas Rudd			0 2 6
Mrs. Bridget Conway			0 2 6

MENANGLE.

Mr. James Rochford			0 2 6
Andrew Carroll			0 1 0
Phillip Quirke			0 1 0
Patrick Bergin			0 1 0
John Dungan			0 2 3
Thomas Dempsy			0 1 0
Mrs. Dawson			0 2 6
Mr. Terence O'Brien			0 1 0
Michael Crane			0 2 6
Martin Peyton			0 2 6
William Appe			0 2 6
John Jones			0 2 6
John Freeman			0 5 0
Joseph Hickey			0 2 6
James M. Cain			0 5 0
Dennis Kelly			0 5 0
Mr. James Barclay, jun., Kiandra			1 1 0
Patrick O'Toole, ditto			1 1 0
Robert Quinn, ditto			1 1 0
J. E. Davis, Singleton			1 1 0
Smith, Paddington			1 0 0

WILLIAM DOLMAN, Hon. Sec.

O'CONNELL MONUMENT FUND.—At a MEETING of the Committee of the O'Connell Monument Fund, held on Wednesday, the 19th instant, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved—"That this committee having heard the correspondence between William Sautre Lyster and Charles Daniel O'Connell, Esqs., read, desires to mark its grateful recognition of Mr. Lyster's disinterestedly generous conduct—first, in giving a benefit at the Prince of Wales Opera House in aid of the O'Connell Monument Fund, and which produced the sum of £26 6s.; secondly, for his liberal subscription of ten guineas for the same object."

Resolved—"That the Hon. the Chairman (J. H. Plunkett, Esq., M.L.C.) be respectfully requested to convey to Mr. Lyster the warmest thanks of this committee for his valuable services, with its heartiest wishes for his success in a profession which, by refining and elevating the public mind, renders an important service to our social society."

Resolved—"That the foregoing resolutions be published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, DAILY EXPRESS, and FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

WILLIAM DOLMAN, Honorary Secretary.

J. H. FUSSELL in returning thanks for the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed, begs to intimate that having succeeded in obtaining the services of a cutter and manager, whose great ability and extended experience in the first houses of this city and England will ensure to the patrons of this establishment not only materials of the choicest description, but garments perfect in fit and uniformity of cloth as to style and finish, J. H. F. is now prepared to execute all orders in connexion with the Tailoring business.

Ladies' riding habits, barristers' and clerical robes, and every variety of servants' liveries.

Gentlemen's riding pantaloons and trousers cut on the new principle, affording full power of stride and an excellent fit, with that perfect ease in the saddle so necessary for equestrians.

Observe the address—No. 257, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., of No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN E. CATTELL, who has been from his youth engaged in active mercantile operations in London. The firm will in future be conducted under the style of LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., and with Mr. Cattell's ability as an accountant, and Mr. B. S. Lloyd's experience, gained during twelve years spent in purchasing and shipping on behalf of colonial interests, and nearly three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, they hope to secure a fair share of Australian orders. Messrs. Lloyd, Cattell, and Co. engage to confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and will be happy to afford their constituents reliable information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and general commercial intelligence.

Letters should be addressed to, and remittances made in favour of

LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

HOMEBUSH PADDOCKS.—Notice to Owners of Stock at Agistment.—In consequence of the prevalence of pleuro pneumonia in the immediate vicinity of the above run, the undersigned has determined on inoculating all his own cattle early in the ensuing week. Persons having stock running at Homebush, and wishing to have them operated upon, will please communicate with the undersigned before MONDAY, 24th instant, THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 438, George-street.

REDUCED FARES.—COBB and CO.'S Telegraph Line of Coaches to and from Penrith and Bathurst daily; fare one pound; no night travelling. Booking Office, Royal Hotel, George-street.

COBB and CO.'S COACHES.—Penrith to Bathurst, fare £1. Booking Office, Royal Hotel, George-st.

PICKFORDS, great Railway Carriers, London.—W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of parcels per Sir John Moore, for the United Kingdom, America, and the Continent. Small parcels, 1s.

148, Prince-street, Sydney.

PATENT FLOORCLOTHS.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have received, ex Conference, a large shipment of PATENT FLOORCLOTHS, in new patterns, various widths

CARPETS, now landing

Brussels Carpets

Patent Tapestry ditto

Rich Velvet Medallion ditto

Kidderminster ditto

Victoria Felt ditto

STAIR CARPETS, all widths

RUGS, MATS, and MATTING.

Carpets made and laid by first-class workmen.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., next the Post Office, George-street, beg to announce to their friends and the public in general that, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership in the firm, they have come to the conclusion of having a GENUINE CLEARING-OUT SALE, which will commence on MONDAY, the 22nd of June, and continue daily.

It is quite unnecessary to enter into any particulars concerning the quality of their goods as the class they import are too well known to need any comment, having been purchased from some of the first houses in England.

Under these circumstances, they feel confident that a discerning public will not allow this opportunity to pass without supplying themselves with

Linen drapery, haberdashery
Hosiery, gloves
Silks, shawls, mantles
Carpets, rugs, felt
Coloured wool damasks
Coloured reps for curtains
Lace and muslin curtains
Fringes and dimities
Coloured table covers
Fine linen damask tablecloths
Ditto ditto ditto napkins
Blankets
Woollen cloths
Ready-made clothing
Millinery
Stays
Ladies' underclothing
Baby linen.

All at a great reduction from former prices.

Doors open at 9 o'clock a.m.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, 271, and 273, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION OF MANTLES, CLOAKS, and JACKETS FOR THE EARLY SPRING.

Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER

have the pleasure and honour to announce that they have just received their first shipments ex Conipora, Jason, William Duthie, and H. M. S. Northam, containing one hundred and thirty-seven cartoons of their new pattern mantles for the early Spring and Summer Seasons, direct from the London, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, and Brussels manufactures, which are, without exception, some of the most graceful, useful, and elegant designs ever introduced. Mr. FARMER while in Paris, having been permitted to take sketches of a few of those that were about to be sent home to a family of rank.

The assortment comprises every description, really handsome and lady-like, and suitable for either travelling, carriage, or walking exercise.

THE MANTLE AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT

forms one of the most important features in Victoria House, and ladies purchasing will find in this establishment an unlimited choice of novelties, which cannot be surpassed (if equalled) by any house in the Australian colonies.

Many of these Cloaks have been manufactured expressly for Victoria House, and to suit the requirement of the climate, having been chosen from the latest Parisian Shapes, but of lighter textures in the following materials.

Sole Du Fess	Mousseline De Sole
Tissues	Arabian Lustres
Grenadines	Reppe in all colours
Glace Mohaire	Honey Combs

With many other fabrics, suitable for Summer wear.

COLOURINGS.

The most fashionable are the various shades of—

Cuir de Russe	Cheveux de la reine
Cave au lait	Terre D'Egypte
Ble des Indes	Havanne
Azuline	Humboldt.

LADIES' GLACE MANTILLAS

Are especially worthy of attention, as they embrace several elegant and exclusive designs, with all the newest and latest productions in

Taffeta, Rayo	Duchesse
Gros d'Tours	Badamores
Gros de Suez	Glaces
Gros D'Athens	Gros Royals

LADIES' MOURNING MANTLES.

An immense variety always on hand. The following are a description of some of the most useful productions:—

Trimmed crape.

Ottomans	Modes
Ducapes	Badamores
Ripples	

All of which are exceedingly choice and good.

LADIES' LACE MANTLES,
Black and White.

A constant succession of novelties will be received for this very important department by the mail steamers, a few of which have just come to hand ex Northam, comprising all the new

THE RANDWICK SPRING MEETING, OF 1863, will come off on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th SEPTEMBER.
PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT: The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENT: The Honorable C. Cowper, C.M.G.
STEWARDS: Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.; Honorable W. Arnold, Esq., M.P.; David Bell, Esq., M.P.; Alfred Cheeke, Esq.; A. Mackellar, Esq.
JUDGE: John Lackey, Esq., M.P.
TREASURER AND STARTER: Charles Martyn, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: W. G. Henfrey, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY: Reuben Thomson, Esq.

ENTRANCES FOR THE RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.

First Day, THURSDAY, September 3rd.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m. The Optional Selling Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds and upwards; 1¼ mile. The second 15 sovereigns, and winner to be sold for £80, or to carry penalties. See programme.
Mr. Ivory's br g George the First, 6 years
Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—The SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 10 sovereigns each, with 150 sovereigns added for all horses that have never won an advertised prize at the time of entrance (winners of two-years-old stakes excepted); 1¼ mile, second 60, and third 25 sovereigns. Penalties, &c., &c., see programme.
Mr. Higgens's b g Jackson, 5 years
A. Thompson's blk g Midnight, late Protector, 6 years
C. Beal's ro h Wonder, 5 years
T. Ivory's br g Tim Whiffler, 5 years
C. Bowman's ch m Diedemona, 4 years
Miss Dickson's ch h Rockingham, 4 years
Mr. H. Austin's ch g Voltigeur, 4 years
F. M. Doyle's ch g Meteor, 3 years
B. Richards' ch h Rioter, 4 years
A. Cheeke's br c Hammersle, 3 years.
Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The SQUATTERS' STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added, for horses that have never won a prize exceeding 30 sovereigns at the time of entrance; 1¼ mile. Second 10 sovereigns. Penalties, &c., see programme.
Mr. J. Driscoll ns ch m Lurline, aged
J. Onus's ch g Blue-tail Fly, aged
W. Fowler's ns ch c Chatterbox, 4 years
Jones's ch m Kissme-Quick, 6 years
C. W. Lawson's ch g Premier, 4 years
A. Bowman's ch g Echo, 6 years
A. Cobcroft's br h Volunteer, 5 years
G. K. Waldron's ch m Maid of Erin, 5 years
P. M. Doyle's ch g Samson, 3 years
B. Richards's ch h Rioter, 4 years
J. Barnes's b g Captain Grant, 5 years.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The CUMBERLAND HANDICAP of 30 sovereigns each, half forfeit (£5), for acceptors with 100 sovereigns added, for 3 years old and upwards; three miles; second 35 sovereigns.
Mr. J. Onus's b g Shamrock, aged
C. Single's ch g Ben Bolt, aged
T. Ivory's b g Young Morgan, 6 years
J. T. Ryan's ch g Traveller, 5 years
W. Town's b h Tarragon, 5 years
J. Belchute's ro h g Pasha, 6 years
J. T. Jones's br g Varish, 6 years
A. Cheeke's b h Storm, 6 years.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—The WAVERLEY STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added, for three and four years old; 1¼ mile. Second 10 sovereigns.
Mr. Harvey's b f Maid of the Lake, 4 years
R. Dunn's b m Eva, 4 years
W. Town's b h Regno, 4 years
Miss Dixon's ch m Zenobia, 4 years.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1863.

First Race.—To start at 1.30 p.m.—The SELLING HANDICAP of 5 sovereigns, half forfeit (£2 10s); for acceptors, with 60 sovereigns added, for three-years-old and upwards; 1¼ mile; second, 10 sovereigns; winner to be sold for £85. See programme.
Mr. A. Thompson's blk g Midnight (late Protector), 6 years
J. Driscoll ns b m Lurline, aged
C. Beal's ro h Wonder, 5 years
T. Ivory's br g George the 1st, 6 years
" " b g Young Morgan, 6 years
Fowler's ch c Chatterbox, 4 years
R. Conn's ch g Canute, aged
D. Mayne's b g Retriever (Councillor), aged
W. King's br g Cornelia, 6 years.
Second Race.—To start at 2.15 p.m.—The BRUIN (three years) STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 70 sovereigns added; for three years old; colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st 2lb; one mile; second 15 sovereigns.
Mr. J. Onus's b c Pelham
F. M. Doyle's b g Samson
W. Hall's b m Miss Magus
A. Cheeke's ch c Kelpie
A. Cheeke's br c Ramornie
M'Gregor's br c Holyrood.
Third Race.—To start at 3.30 p.m.—The SYDNEY HANDICAP of 5 sovereigns each, half forfeit (£1 10s); for acceptors, with 70 sovereigns added; for three years old and upwards; 1¼ mile. Second 15 sovereigns.
Mr. W. Town's br h Stamp, 5 years
J. Onus's b g Shamrock, aged
J. Driscoll's b g Darkie, 6 years
C. Single's ch c c Ben Bolt, aged
M'Alister's b g Dispatch, aged
L. Uhde's gr g Tom Whiffler, 5 years
J. T. Ryan's b h Promised Land, 6 years
W. Town's b h Tarragon, 5 years
" " b h Regno, 4 years
A. Cobcroft's br h Volunteer, 5 years
Miss Dixon's ch m Zenobia, 4 years
Mr. G. K. Waldron's br m Maid of Erin, 5 years
J. Onus's b g Blue-tail Fly, aged
W. Fowler's ns ch c Chatterbox, 4 years
Jones's ch m Kiss-me-Quick, 6 years
C. W. Lawson's ch g Premier, 4 years
A. Bowman's ch g Echo, 6 years
A. Cobcroft's br h Volunteer, 5 years
G. K. Waldron's ch m Maid of Erin, 5 years
P. M. Doyle's ch g Samson, 3 years
B. Richards's ch h Rioter, 4 years
J. Barnes's b g Captain Grant, 5 years.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.30 p.m.—The HURRY SCURRY STAKES, of 2 sovereigns each, with 25 sovereigns added; for all horses; one mile and a quarter. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £25; the amount, if any, in excess of that sum, to go to the race fund. Post entrance, 1¼ sovereign; to close at 4 p.m.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1863.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 5 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added; for three years old and upwards; 1¼ mile; second, 10 sovereigns; winner to be sold for £100, with allowance if for less, &c. See programme.
Mr. A. Thompson's blk g Midnight (Protector), 6 years
J. Onus' b g Blue Tail Fly, aged
C. Beal's ro h Wonder, 5 years
T. Ivory's b g Young Morgan, 6 years
A. Bowman's ch g Echo, 6 years
R. Conn's ch g Canute, aged
D. Mayne's b g Retriever (Councillor), aged
A. Esther's b g Tom Moody, aged
R. Harvey's b f Maid of the Lake, 4 years.
Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—The RANDWICK DERBY STAKES of 10 sovereigns each, with 150 sovereigns added, for three years-old; colts, 8st 10lbs; fillies, 8st 5lbs. (No allowance to geldings) 1¼ mile; second, 40 sovereigns.
Mr. W. Town's br h Loiterer
J. Onus' b c Pelham
F. M. Doyle's ch g Meteor
W. Hall's b f Miss Magus
A. Cheeke's ch c Kelpie
A. Cheeke's br c Ramornie
Baldwin's b c Sir Hercules
M'Gregor's br c Holyrood.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15 p.m.—The METROPOLITAN CUP, value 20 sovereigns with 200 sovereigns added together with a sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each; handicap, for all horses; 2 miles. Second 50 sovereigns.
Mr. Town's b h Tarragon, 5 years, 9 st 7 lb
Single's ch g Ben Bolt, aged, 9 st 7 lb
Ryan's ch h Traveller, 6 years, 9 st 1 lb
Bakes's gr g Forrester, 6 years, 8 st 7 lb
M'Alister's b g Dispatch, aged, 8 st 7 lb
De Clouti's ro ch g Pasha, 6 years, 8 st 6 lb
Onus' b g Shamrock, aged, 8 st 5 lb
Ryan's b h Promised Land, aged, 8 st 4 lb
Town's b h Regno, 4 years, 8 st 4 lb
Wiech's ch h Scamp, 5 years, 7 st 1 lb
Miss Dickson's blk h Kildare, 5 years, 7 st 7 lb
Mr. Dixon's b m Eva, 4 years, 6 st 13 lb
Richards' b h Rioter, 4 years, 6 st 13 lb.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—INNKEEPERS' STAKES, of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 sovereigns added; for all horses that have never won a prize exceeding 70 sovereigns at the time of entrance; 2¼ miles. Second 10 sovereigns. Allowance and penalty, see programme.
Mr. J. Iliffe's b g Darkee, 6 years
T. Ivory's br g George the First, 6 years
" b c Lewis's ch m Kiss-me-Quick, 6 years
C. W. Lawson's ch g Premier, 4 years
A. Bowman's ch m Diedemona, 4 years
A. Cobcroft's br h Volunteer, 5 years
G. K. Waldron's ch m Maid of Erin, 5 years
H. Austin's b g Voltigeur, 4 years
J. Galvin ns gr m Gondola, 5 years
J. T. Jones' br g Varish, 6 years
H. Baker's gr g Forrester, 6 years
A. Cheeke's b h Stark, 5 years
C. Single's gr g Malvasian, 6 years.
Fifth Race.—To start at 5 p.m.—FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, for all winners, optional for the winner of the Hurry Scurry and all beaten horses; 1¼ mile; the winner to pay £5 5s to the club. No entrance.

RULES.

The weights of the Cumberland Handicap, Selling Handicap, and Sydney Handicap will be declared at Tattersall's on Friday evening, the 21st August, and published in BELL'S LIFE and the daily papers the following day. Non-acceptances to be notified in writing to the hon. secretary not later than six p.m. on Friday, 28th August. Non-acceptors to forfeit half entrance only.
In all handicap races a winner of any handicap, after declaration of weights, must carry 3 lbs. extra, of two or more 5 lbs., not accumulative.
All races, unless otherwise specified, are weight for age.
Payments made by cheques will only be accepted in consideration of their (the cheques) being drawn on Sydney Banks.

RANDWICK RACES.—The Honorary Secretary of the A. J. C. will receive TENDERS at his office, High-street, up to noon, of THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the GATE during the forthcoming three days' racing, viz., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th proximo.

Scale of Charges —

Each person on foot or in vehicle	..	..	..	1s. 0d.
Horseman	..	..	..	2s. 6d.
Horse drawing	..	..	..	0s. 6d.
Pair of wheels	..	..	..	0s. 6d.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT GREGOR M'GREGOR, of the Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road.—TENDERS for the purchase of the GOOD-WILL and unexpired term of LEASE and LICENSE (eleven months to run) of the well known premises, Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road, together with stock-in-trade, public-house furniture, horses, cows, pigs, carts and sundries, will be received by the undersigned until 20th instant. Further particulars as to rent, &c., can be obtained on application to insolvent, on the premises; Mr. W. P. M'Dermott, Hartley; and the undersigned, with whom all tenders must be lodged. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, No. 114, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TENDERS.—Detailed bills of quantities for tendering may be obtained without cost to unsuccessful tenderers from Mr. C. MAYES, quantities surveyor, 51, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to 26th instant, for the erection of a VILLA RESIDENCE, with attached offices, at Paddington. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 488, George-street.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—TENDERS required for Making and Burning 1500'0 Bricks, at Granville, Clarence River. Apply PRESCOTT, FIELD, and CO., 93, Sussex-street.

TROOP HORSES.—The undersigned remount agent for the New Zealand Government, is prepared to purchase HORSES suited for cavalry work, and for that purpose will attend at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Horse Bazaar, Sydney, on Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Description:—Geldings preferred; must be quiet to ride, sound, not under fifteen hands high, or over seven years old.
Breeders, and others having any number of suitable animals, are requested to communicate speedily with the Agent, or Mr. BURT.
EDWARD MAYNE.

No. 63-40. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 19th August, 1863.

CITIZENS' LISTS, 1863-64.—Notice is hereby given that a List of the names of persons claiming to have their names inserted on the Citizens' Lists for the year 1863-64 will be open for public inspection, at this office, until TUESDAY, the 25th instant.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I have this day purchased the wreck of the barque Antagonist, as she was stranded on a reef in the inner passage of Torres Straits. Any person or persons found interfering or taking from or destroying, any part of the same will be prosecuted to the law may direct.
J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

IN RE SIMON LIPSTINE'S ESTATE, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE is hereby given that SIMON LIPSTINE, of Auckland, General Dealer, did, on the 6th day of August, 1863, assign unto HENRY HUDSON, of Auckland aforesaid, auctioneer, all his real and personal estate and effects upon trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Simon Lipstine.
The said deed now lies at the office of Mr. ANDREW BEVERIDGE, solicitor, Lower Queen-street, Auckland, for execution by the said creditors, who are requested to sign the same before the 8th day of October next, after which date any creditors who have not executed the same will be debarred from any participation in the benefit arising therefrom.

JUST PUBLISHED, SANDS' AUSTRALIAN COPY BOOKS.

No. 1. Initiatory Lessons, No. 1	No. 7. Text and Round Hand
2. Initiatory Lessons, No. 2.	8. Small Hand
3. Combination of Words	9. Round and Small
4. Capital Letters	10. Text, Round, and Small
5. Text Lines	11. Angular Hand
6. Round Hand	12. Figures.

The attention of teachers and those interested in education is respectfully directed to these Copy Books.
The several departments of writing, engraving, and printing have been executed in the best manner, and the paper selected will be found to be of a quality especially adapted to the purpose, and made expressly for this series.
It will be perceived that, independently of the instructive and useful headings in the junior copy books, the opportunity has not been lost of introducing into the more advanced the geographical position of the cities, towns, counties, and rivers in this and the adjacent colonies, which it is believed will save the effort of imparting to the pupil a knowledge that might otherwise be tedious to acquire.

JUST PUBLISHED.—New South Wales, illustrated, containing nineteen engraved steel plates of landscape scenery of Sydney and Port Jackson, Parramatta, Richmond, Newcastle, and Windsor, being a cheaper edition of the "Australian Keepsake," price 7s. 6d. cloth gilt, or per post 8s 4d; or bound in morocco extra 15s, or per post 16s.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1863, price 16s.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

NOW READY.—BUXTON'S NEW MAP OF QUEENSLAND, compiled from the most reliable and recent public and private surveys, showing rivers, mountains, towns, counties, ports, roads, mail routes, squatting districts, explorers' routes, including the valuable discoveries of Landsborough and Walker, Burke and Wills, &c. 7s 6d plain; 12s 6d in case; 21s on rollers, and 30s on rollers coloured.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

QUESTIONS on AUSTRALIAN and GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, for Juvenile Classes, by Miss Johnson. Second edition, revised, 1s, or per post 1s 2d.
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SUMMARIES for Home, this day, enveloped and stamped for posting. PIERCE, news agent, Stanley-st.

NOTICE.—Sydney Commercial Review, now ready for delivery. ROBERT PHILLIPS and CO., R. I. and colonial brokers.

PIANOFORTES, by ERARD, BROADWOOD, COLLARD, KIRKMAN, CHAPPELL, CRAMER, AUCHER, and others, for SALE or HIRE, with other advantages.
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Arrangements in songs, pieces, and dance music.
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PIANOFORTE for SALE, cheap, a good semi-grand by Stoddard, at ABBEY'S, Herald agent, Newtown.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

HAYES V. PUGH.

This was an action for breach of contract, &c., arising out of arrangements upon a dissolution of partnership and alleged breaches, and involving detailed examinations of accounts.
Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Norton for the defendant.
The trial did not conclude.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

WILLIS V. DOWELL.

This was an action upon a promissory note for £46 17s. 6d., to which there was a plea of payment.
Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.
There had been various transactions between the parties, and an account rendered wherein, besides the amount of the promissory note then overdue, there was a subsequent charge for timber. There had been a payment on general account to a greater amount than that of the promissory note. This was what the defendant relied upon. His Honor ruled that under these circumstances the payment must be considered as appropriated to the promissory note. And the latter only having been declared upon, without any of the ordinary money counts, defendant could not have pleaded a set-off; consequently that the verdict ought to be for the defendant.
The jury, however, having stated that they were of a different opinion, his Honor told them they had better find according to their consciences.
They thereupon found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount of the note—£46 17s. 6d.
His Honor, after this verdict had been given, remarked that the jury having taken this view there would probably be an appeal to the full Court, and if the other Judges agreed with him, there must, of necessity, be a new trial, whereby both parties would be put to great expense.
A stay of execution was applied for, and granted without objection.

HEGOE V. EBERT.

This was an action for criminal conversation, by defendant, with the plaintiff's wife. The only plea was, that the plaintiff had accepted a sum of £15 in full satisfaction of the cause of action. Damages were laid at £1000.
Mr. Innes and Mr. Long appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Innes for the defendant.
The plaintiff, it was stated, was a brickmaker on the North Shore, and the defendant a landholder resident in the same neighbourhood. Plaintiff and his wife had been married fifteen years, and had five children, of whom one was an infant. It was mentioned, as an aggravation of the case, that after the detection of the criminal intercourse between defendant and his wife, the plaintiff could not feel assured that this youngest child was his own.
No evidence was adduced on the part of the plaintiff, reliance being placed upon the admission of the adultery contained in defendant's plea.
Two witnesses were called for the defence, whose evidence went to establish the following facts. That some time in May it became generally known in the neighbourhood that there had been "some unpleasantness" on account of criminal intercourse between Ebert and Mrs. Hedge having been detected. According to one witness, this discovery had been followed by some fighting. At a later hour of the same day, a person named Bundy (one of the witnesses) going to plaintiff's for some bricks, found the parties all assembled, and all apparently on pretty good terms with each other. He was asked to read some paper which was lying there, but found it totally illegible. He was then asked to write another paper for the settlement of the matter in dispute. Plaintiff declared again and again that he would have nothing to do with the proposed settlement; but at the instance of the defendant and Mrs. Hedge, Bundy drew out a receipt for the £15, which Mrs. Hedge signed. He also drew another document from Ebert, promising to pay £15 to Mrs. Hedge. No money was seen to pass. Another witness, named Carter, proved an after admission by Hedge that Ebert had paid £15 to Mrs. Hedge, and had forgone £5 which he (Hedge) owed. But this admission by Hedge was coupled with a statement that "he would not touch any of the money." On the one hand it was contended that the plaintiff must, under these circumstances, be considered as a party to the compromise, and to be bound by it; on the other, that the plaintiff having repudiated any such settlement throughout, was clearly not so bound, and that the very setting up of this defence was an aggravation of the injury.
Owing to the evidence that the plaintiff had accepted a remission of the £5 which he owed to the defendant, a question arose, after the close of Mr. Isaacs' address, as to whether or not there should be an amendment substituting £5 for the £15. His Honor inquired of Mr. Innes whether he required such an amendment. Mr. Isaacs opposed it as altering the aspect of the case. His Honor, however, was disposed to admit it, although of opinion that, even as the pleading stood, proof of condonation for £5 would suffice. Ultimately Mr Innes withdrew his application for an amendment, and the record remained unchanged.
His Honor briefly summed up, telling the jury that the evidence of Bundy amounted to nothing as affecting the issue of condonation, inasmuch as the plaintiff had clearly not assented to the arrangement of which that witness spoke. But if they should be of opinion that he had himself accepted £5—as stated by the other witness—in the shape of the remission of a debt which he owed to the defendant, then the plea of the latter would be made out, and he would be entitled to a verdict. If there had been a condonation of the injury for this £5, it would not matter that the plea had alleged condonation for a larger sum. If the jury found that there had been no condonation the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict, with such damages as would fairly compensate him for the injury which he had sustained by the seduction of his wife.
The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

His Honor delivered judgment in the matter of Henry Lound's application for a certificate, and said that he is not aware that applicant has either done or omitted to do anything which should deprive him of a certificate, but the evidence which showed that his former partner, Geary, omitted to keep reasonable accounts is equally applicable to him, and therefore suspended for four months the issue of a certificate.
On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie plans of distribution in the following estates were confirmed:—
Christopher R. Leighton, 16s. 8d. in the £ on preferent claims.
James O'Connor, 3s. 9d. in the £.
Edward White, 1s. 7¼d. in the £.
Frederick Warren, 20s. in the £.
Charles Bingeman, 2s. 1½d. in the £.
Walter E. Simpson, 5s. 8½d. in the £.
And on the motion of Mr. Morris—
William Martin, 20s. in the £.
The confirmation of a plan of distribution filed in Moses Lemon's estate, being opposed by two creditors, was adjourned until this day week, the official assignee in the meantime to make affidavit of the circumstances affecting his charge of commission.
Mr. Levy brought under review of his Honor the decision of the Registrar on the 17th instant, disallowing his claim on Nesbitt's endorsement of Weldon's promissory note. Mr. Hart, for Nesbitt, maintained decision. The matter was adjourned until Monday.
Before the Registrar.
In the estate of Bernard Kilpatrick a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his furniture.
In the estate of Edward Hardy, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. The creditors gave directions for the sale of a lease, but none concerning insolvent's furniture.
In the estate of John Slogrove, a single meeting. Four debts were proved, and insolvent was examined. The official assignee was directed to sell the household furniture.
In the estate of Thomas Hanna, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Henry Crozier, of Kiama. Liabilities, £1378 13s. 4d. Assets, £113 13s. 4d. Deficit, £1265.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 21.—James Hill, Alexander F. M'Cartney, Frederick W. Robinson, John Branagan, Samuel A. White, single. Samuel G. Fogg, first. Thomas Hanna, postponed third.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Mayor, and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Levey, Murphy, Day, Hill, Oatley, and Asher.
Twenty-four prisoners (five being remands) were brought before the Court. Twelve were discharged, and two were remanded.
Thomas Ratchford, 16 years of age, living with his father and mother, unable to either read or write, was summarily convicted of having stolen two books, valued at 10s., the property of John Ferguson, of George-street, bookseller, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.
The same lad was next charged with having stolen a book, valued at 1s. 6d., the property of Joseph Abrahams, of George-street, and pleaded guilty. To be further imprisoned fourteen days.
Edward Pollock was brought before the Court by detective Roiston, charged with having obtained money and goods, to the amount of £3, by means of false pretences; he said when apprehended that he gave Mr. Wilkinson a cheque when he had no funds, but that he did not think it would come to this. Arthur G. Wilkinson, of Hunter-street, chemist, deposed that on the 12th instant prisoner, being indebted to him a few shillings for medicine supplied, gave him a cheque (produced) drawn by himself on the Oriental Bank in favour of "self," for £3, which he (witness) accepted, giving him the difference (upwards of £2) in cash; two days afterwards he again called, and asked witness not to present the cheque for a day or two, as he had overdrawn his account; said it until yesterday, when he sent it to the bank; it came back marked "no account." William S. Acland, accountant in the Oriental Bank, deposed that no person named Edward Pollock has an account in that establishment, nor ever had. On cross-examination this witness said that a cheque of prisoner's was once retired by one of the clerks. Their Worships expressed their opinion that this evidence did not sustain the charge, and admonished the prisoner against drawing cheques upon banks in which he had not provided funds to meet his drafts. Discharged.
Charles Quirk was found guilty of having assaulted constable Toner, who, in the performance of his duty, took him into custody for riotous conduct, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.
Two men were fined 10s. each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for disorderly conduct while drunk; and two vagrant women, who had been found drunk and riotous, were sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.
Thomas C. Chubb was brought before the Court, pursuant to remand, charged with having administered poison with intent to kill. James Byrnes, of Parramatta, merchant, deposed that prisoner was for some time in the employ of his firm (James and William Byrnes and Co.); on the 27th July, about three in the afternoon, on going into his office, he (witness) found two dried figs upon his table, one of which he ate; he immediately experienced extreme bitterness in his mouth and throat, spoke of it to the prisoner, asked if they were his figs; prisoner said that they were; soon afterwards became sick and threw from his stomach the fig and a large quantity of mucus; addressing prisoner, he said, "Mr. Chubb, I have certainly taken strychnine upon that fig," and subsequently said he was certain of having taken poison of some description; asked him if he purchased them at any druggist's shop, where it was possible that poison may have fallen upon them, for that he (witness) felt paralysed and extremely ill; Mr. Black came into the office, assisted witness to a cab, and proceeded with him to Dr. Moffit's; thence to the train, and home; soon after reaching home, lost consciousness. Sergeant Lee deposed that when on the 5th instant he apprehended prisoner on another charge, he found a bottle labelled "strychnine" in the breast pocket of his coat, and in another a phial labelled "camphorated chloroform," and produced them. George H. Pringle, a legally qualified medical practitioner, deposed that in the evening of the 27th July, he was called in to see Mr. Byrnes, whom he found suffering from general loss of muscular power, stiffness of jaws, faltering in his speech, and complained of a jerking in the lower extremities; considered him to be suffering from a slight attack of an apoplectic character, but many of the symptoms were so peculiar that he treated him as if he were suffering from an attack of tetanus, the result of natural causes, or it might have arisen from strychnine; of the latter, however, he had then no suspicion; Mr. Byrnes received immediate relief, and recovered rapidly. In reply to questions from the Bench Dr. Pringle said that he prevented Mr. Byrnes from talking, and therefore heard nothing of the fig until after two days; never saw a case of tetanus yield so rapidly to remedies; the contents of this bottle has all the appearance of strychnine; that poison produces an intense bitterness in the mouth. Miles Egan, a duly qualified medical practitioner, deposed that the effects of taking strychnine into the system are similar to those spoken of Mr. Byrnes. Robert Tulloch, commission agent, carrying on business in Bridge-street, deposed that about the 20th July the prisoner obtained from him a bottle of strychnine like this in court, as a sample; it is an ounce bottle, and about one-third of the contents has been taken out; he asked how much would be sufficient to kill a dog, and witness said about as much as would go on the end of a penknife. Edward J. Henry, bookkeeper to Messrs. Byrnes and Co., deposed that on the evening before Mr. Byrnes was taken ill the prisoner told him not to eat anything off his table, as that careless young monkey of a boy had upset some strychnine over it. Arthur John Webb, junior clerk, denied he had spilled anything from a bottle on Mr. Chubb's table before Mr. Byrnes was taken ill. This closed the evidence, and prisoner was remanded until to-morrow.
James Donnelly and William Yeatman were committed to take their trial for the murder of Margaret Goe, in the Domain, on the 27th June.
The summons paper contained fifteen cases, seven of which were withdrawn, and in one the summons had not been served. In Kelly v. Monaghan, an order was made for the payment of 6s. a week for the maintenance of defendant's illegitimate child. One defendant was fined 5s., and four 10s. each, on the prosecution of Mr. Stubbs, for infractions of the municipal by-laws for the regulations of carriages plying for hire.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.
John M'Leary, charged with being drunk and riotous in Argyle-street, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; and Charles Taylor, for drunkenness and use of obscene language in Hunter-street, was fined 40s., with the alternative of one week's imprisonment.
John Bryant, a seaman belonging to the ship Conference, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in gaol for desertion; and Robert Boro, a seaman of the ship Phaeton, was committed to four weeks' imprisonment for desertion.
William Richards, charged with using indecent language on the Queen's Wharf, was fined 10s. with costs, or to be imprisoned for three days.
James Cattell, charged with stealing a consertina, the property of John Speerin, was remanded until to-morrow.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Hayes v. Pugh, part heard; Milford v. Gerrard, Attorney-General v. Booth, Scruplli v. Neville.
BANCO COURT.—Hingston v. Broughton, Druitt v. Wench, Brooks v. Wrench, Chapman and others v. Russell, Gotch v. Wainwright, Davies and others v. Byrnes and others.
IN CHAMBERS.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock.—Motions and Petitions.—Kearney and another v. Davis and others, Keaney v. Morris and others, to be mentioned; Houston v. Robertson, hearing.
MASTER'S OFFICE.—Woodman v. Hunt, report of sale; Grover v. Brown, minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CA SA MOTIONS.—1 to plead.—M'Kay v. Piper. Motions.—Rowley v. Dodds, Josephson v. Rooke, Ward v. Kennedy, Harris v. Kennedy.
CAUSE FOR TRIAL.—Uhde and another v. Joseph.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK AND SHARE REPORTS.

[W. BARTON.]

There has been a marked improvement both in the amount of business done in the share market, and in the prices obtained during the month; still the scarcity of stock offered for sale is complained of; capitalists having little inducement to sell, even at the present rates, in the absence of new or more profitable investments. We have, however, to notice the projection of a new Joint Stock Bank, to be called the City Bank, with a capital of £200,000, in shares of £10 each; £1 to be paid on allotment of the shares, £1 on signing the deed; and £3 on the commencement of business, with privilege at that time of paying up the whole. The arguments for the necessity of a new Bank, and the prospect for the capitalists are set forth in the prospectus as advertised in the newspapers. Numerous meetings of shareholders have taken place since last report; and the principal features in the reports are noticed below.
Banks.—In New South Wales Bank shares there has been a further improvement to the extent of 30s per share, the last price being £51 10s, but buyers are slow to operate at this figure. Commercial Bank shares have also advanced 2s 6d per share, having reached £54 since the dividend, but for small parcels only. The meeting was on the 28th July, when the dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, as before: the reserve fund increased to £72,000, upon a capital of £320,000, and £3362 left at credit of profit and loss. Joint Stock Bank shares have partaken of the general improvement, having advanced 8s per share, notwithstanding a present loss of nearly £6000 by the robbery of the Mudgee Mail, price now 105 per share, when 30,000 balls are spent on 31st July, when a good report was presented; the dividend was the same as before, namely, 8 per cent. per annum; but the reserve fund was increased to £12,864 upon a capital of £350,000, and £1181 remained at credit of profit and loss. New Zealand Bank shares have obtained £9 10s. per share of £5, and are offered at this rate.
Steam.—Australasian Steam shares have advanced to the extent of the dividend recently declared—that is 25s per share; price still £28. The meeting was on the 31st July. The dividend was 1½ per cent. per annum as before; £4750 added to the insurance fund, and £7871 to the depreciation account. There has been a slight improvement in Hunter River Steam shares, £17 5s per share having been recently obtained. Illawarra Steam shares are stationary at £5 5s with a fair demand. The Clarence and Richmond River Steam Company held their meeting on the 30th July, when the dividend was declared at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, as before. No report has been put before the public, nor sales effected; we quote, nominally, £4 10s per share.
Insurance.—In consequence of losses far beyond the average amount, New South Wales Marine Assurance shares have declined 10s. per share: we quote a sale at £1 5s. Sydney Fire Insurance shares have advanced a little, and are now firmly held for £8 10s per share, to include the forthcoming dividend. Pacific Assurance shares continue in high favour, and have advanced 5s per share: prices, £4, whilst United have experienced a slight decline, in consequence of losses, but are now held for last month's prices, 27s 6d per share.
Miscellaneous.—The Gas Light Company had their meeting on the 19th. The dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, as before. By the report published now for the first time, it appears that £1096 remains at credit of profit and loss, in addition to a reserve of £15,000. It is intended to call up upon the new shares, as required. Coal shares are somewhat depressed. Wallsend have been sold at a decline, and are now offered at £12 15s per share; the dividend having been reduced at the meeting on the 30th July, from 15 to 10 per cent. per annum. Waratah are enquired for at last prices, £3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 20.

Victoria, brig, 186 tons, Captain Cornstalk, from Rockhampton, Captain's agents.

La Touche Treville, French war steamer, 4 guns, Captain Hubert. From New Caledonia 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein, Mr. Darling.

Prince Alfred (s.), 700 tons, Captain Wheelis, from Nelson 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Goring child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Christie and son, Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. Norton and son, Miss M. Griffith, Lieutenant Brenton, R.N., Messrs. Harrap, Rodgers, Daniels, and 14 in the steerage. J. R. M. Company, agents.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1090 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 18th instant. Passengers—Miss Burkett, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs E. Henty, Rev. Dr. Turner, Mrs Turner, Rev. Mr. King, Mrs. King, Rev. Mr. Whitmer, Mrs. Whitmer, Dromedary Commissary-General Strickland, Captain Hodge, Messrs Lindley, Lawrence, Hahn, Winstanley, and 24 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Wild Wave, brig, 200 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Port Cooper 24th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 20.

Orwell, for Point de Galle.

Sea Nymph, for Newcastle.

Mary Smith, for Melbourne.

Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.

Derwent, for Newcastle.

Diamantina (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 20.

Mehani, for Petropalovski; Medway, for London; Sporting Lass, on a whaling voyage; Exchange, for Brisbane; Undaunted, Templar, for Calcutta.

CLEARANCES.—August 20.

Understated, ship, 1243 tons, Captain Clare, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Doonans, Mrs. Chapper, Captain M'Dougal.

Exchange, ketch, 37 tons, Captain Lewis, for Brisbane.

Diamantina (s.), Captain Bennand, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Cosgrove, Miss Kennedy, Rev. J. K. Tucker, Mr. Cohen, and 3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 20.

Secret, from Newcastle, with 150 tons coal; Unknown, Nowra, from Wollongong, with 114 tons coal; Chance, from Bellambi, with 60 tons coal; Tiger, from Bulli, with 37 tons coal; Sarah Dent, from Port Stephens, with 5500 spokes; Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 500 bushels maize, 1000 oranges, 2 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs; Victory, from Botany, with 300 baskets shells; Angus and Henry, from Brisbane Water, with 16,000 feet timber, 500 fellocs, 15,000 shingles; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 99 packages bacon, 3 packages fish, 92 bales hay, 2 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 36 bags bran, 57 bags maize, 6 packages tobacco, 80 bags bones, 183 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 20.

Jane, for Brisbane Water; George, for Bulli; Isabella Brown, Edward, H. M. Warfield, Village Belle, for Newcastle; Angus and Henry, Jane, for Brisbane Water; Gleaner, for Hunter River; Wariness, for Bellambi; Centurion, for Shoalhaven; Nowra, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—August 20.

Prince Alfred (s.), from Nelson: 21 bales wool, 3 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 4 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 18 ozs. gold, M. Moss; 14 bales wool, 14 casks tallow, 75 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 15 bundles skins, 2 bundles hides, H. H. Beauchamp; and sundry packages, Order.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 1 case, Teakle; 81 cases do., Cohen; 25 cases liqueurs, Montefiore; 99 cases oil, Henry; 12.6 bags potatoes, Hardy; 1 parcel cigars, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case brandy, S. A. Joseph; 1 basket, do., 50 cases oil, Vennard and Sleeving; 2 cases opium, Ting Wah; 4 cases, styman; 6 packages, Bennett; 4 cases, Hoper; 4 packages, Myers and Solomons; 12 packages, Ting Hung; 4 packages, Lung; 23 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 25 cases oil, 25 boxes candles, 5 packages, Cook and Co.; 1 case books, Bank; 1 case, Griffiths and Co.; 6 packages, Hudge and Co.; 56 trunks books, Myers; 1 case, Blau; 2 cases, Thomas, Colonial Secretary; 1 case, 1 parcel, Union Bank; 261 bags potatoes, M'Kenny; 5 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 15 bundles bags, Lear; 1 case, Chalser; 3 cases, Jackson and Harley; 15 bundles bags, Walker; 32 pieces wood, Lean; 4 cases, Maddock; 76 burnt tea bags, Wright; 12 pieces machinery, Colonial Sugar Company; 19 packages tobacco, 48 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 20.

Exchange, for Brisbane: 20 kegs powder, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 12 kegs powder, J. Levick and Co.; 5 kegs powder, 4 packages, J. Keep; 1 case, Hughes; 1 cases mantles, Mr. Montefiore; 2 cases matches, D. and S. M. Levi; 4 cases matches, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases matches, Hoffmann and Co.; 4 cases, J. and E. Slow; 3 packages, Tucker and Co.; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 109 bags maize, Fraser and Co.; 8 packages, M. Solomon; 16 rolls matting, W. and S. Gardiner; 5 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 35 rolls fibre, N. Caston; 30 cases cartridges, 1 case caps, Montefiore and Montefiore.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Templar, and Undaunted, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Caledonienne, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR HOKIANGA.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Medway, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Lammermuir, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 3·30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

General Post Office, 13th August, 1863.

THE mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer MADRAS will be made up at this office, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, viz. at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 5d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already noted) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that late letters intended for despatch by the mail steamer MADRAS, and addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, can be posted at this Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however, cannot be despatched unless, in addition to the postage required on letters transmitted by the Marseilles route, they bear a sufficient stamp as late fee. The full postage and the late fee must be prepaid in stamps.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, August 20.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.—Entered Outwards: August 20.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain R. Peddie, for Melbourne.

The City of Melbourne (s.) left Sandridge Pier at 1.30 p.m. on the 18th, and cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4.30 o'clock same afternoon. Fine but moderate southerly winds to Cape Howe, which was passed at 4 a.m. 19th, and light north-west breezes and fine weather the remainder of the passage, arriving here at 6.30 p.m. 20th instant.

BRILLIANT.—During the past month the following vessels have sailed with coals from these ports; viz.—H.M.S. Miranda, for New Zealand, with 200 tons; Hull (s.), Hoeste, for Batavia, with 193 tons; City of Bristol, for Callao, with 446 tons; Hibernia, for Shanghai, with 729 tons; Barnside, for Shanghai, with 713 tons. The vessels at present loading are the Margaret Eliza, for Otago; and the Lammermuir, for Shanghai.

The P. M. S. S.'s Ariel or Alfred arrived yesterday at noon, bringing London and Suez telegrams to the 11th instant. She was detained at Nelson awaiting the arrival of the Lady Bird (s.) from the Manukau until 2 a.m. of the 16th, on which date she sailed. Head winds have been encountered throughout the passage.

The French war steamer La Touche Treville left Tahiti on the 4th ultimo, having been employed in the suppression of the slave trade among the Southern Pacific Islands. She was at the Navigators on the 1st August, which group she reports the brig Lalla Rookh and Dutch ship Geertruy. Her last port of departure was Port de France, whence she sailed on the 14th instant. The Black Dog hence, arrived on the 15th instant, and the following vessels were in port:—Oscillogan, Gazelle, Bonite, Erratair.

Messrs. McHaon and Black have sold the barque Ashburton to Messrs. Smith and Cork for £4900 cash. She is intended for the cattle trade between Twofold Bay and New Zealand.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Jennie W. Paine, American ship, Bourke, for Otago, with 800 tons coal.

August 20.—Thomas Boyden, ship, Smith, for Shanghai, with 1146 tons coal.

August 20.—Yarra, schooner, Fitzjohn, for Launceston, with 193 tons coal.

August 20.—Goldseeker, schooner, Reading, for Melbourne, with 190 tons coal.

August 20.—Sea Nymph, barque, Blanch, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal.

August 20.—Rainbow (s.), for the Richmond River.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 19.—Margaret Elizabeth, Nolan, Herculean, Ranger.

August 20.—Catherine Agnes.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.—Gem, from Richmond River; J. M'Dougal, from Kent's Group.

August 16.—Sapphire, from Bird Island.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Silistria, North America, Express, for Callao; Esprit: Hope, Prince Arthur, for Newcastle; Laurence Brown, for Otago.

August 17.—Willing Lass, for Nelson; Dryden, for Batavia, Gil Blas, 191 tons, Allen, for Sydney; cargo—60 cases matches, 180 bales hay, 3 packages woodwork, 2 pair agricultural springs, 1 parcel hardware, 4 cases 328 packages oil, 9 casks glassware, 100 barrels beans, 20 tons potatoes, 50 cases bitters, 6 carriages.

Captain Dart, of the brig Julia, which was wrecked close to Portland some short time since, reports that when on shore, about fourteen miles from Portland, he saw a piece of covering board (pine) with a portion of deck plank fast to it. It appeared to belong to a vessel of about 700 tons, and was painted white in the water-ways, with a blue edge.—*Argus*, 16th.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Fanst, for Sydney.

August 14.—Isabella, for Auckland.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

August 14.—Scotia, from Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Queen of Beauty, from London; Briton's Queen, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURE.

August 8.—Camden, for Sydney.

The Queen of Beauty, from London to this port, reports that, in latitude 39·07 S., longitude 36·47 W., she was boarded from the Confederate steamer Alabama by the second officer, who examined the papers, and after taking a glass of grog, went away. Previous to Captain Chapman rounding his ship to, the Alabama fired three shots, the first two with blank cartridge, to which no attention was paid, but the third sent a shot skipping across her bows, when it was thought advisable to heave-to. It was about seven o'clock in the evening, and the captain describes the Alabama as a splendid looking craft, barque rigged, a model of naval architecture.—*Southern Cross*, 11th instant.

ONEHUNGA.

ARRIVALS

August 16.—H.M.S. Miranda, from Sydney.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Rita, from Newcastle.

July 28.—Santiago, from Newcastle.

July 31.—Prince Alfred (s.), from Sydney.

August 1.—Triton, from Newcastle.

August 10.—Esperanza, from Melbourne; Hebe, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.—Rita, for Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Indus, from Newcastle.

July 28.—Heather Bell, from Sydney.

August 3.—Thames, from Newcastle.

August 6.—Jimmy from London.

DEPARTURE.

July 28.—Alexandria, for Newcastle.

OTAGO

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Jane, from Newcastle.

August 6.—Mary and Edith, from Sydney; Victory, from Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

August 5.—Dunedin, Freak, for Newcastle.

August 6.—Mary Nicholson, for the South Sea Islands; Precursor, for Newcastle.

MONGONUI.

ARRIVALS.

July 21.—Stephanie, barque, 515, Witherell, from Hobart Town, 315 barrels sperm oil, 890 black oil.

July 23.—Cheshire, ship, 396, M'Kenzie, from the South Sea Fisheries, 1000 barrels sperm oil, 100 barrels black oil, 33 months out.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—Stephanie, barque, Witherell, for the South Sea Fisheries.

July 31.—Cheshire, ship, M'Kenzie, for the South Sea Fisheries.

IN WHANGAROA HARBOUR.

July 30.—Sussex, ship, 361, Davis, from Hobart Town, with 500 barrels black oil.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Western (s.), for Portland; Callender, for Rockhampton; Henrietta Brewis, for Mauritius; Western Ocean, for Callao; Wave, for Newcastle; Harriet Nathan, for Hobart Town; True Briton, for London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.—Coonata, from London.

August 20.—Gem, from King George's Sound.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 19.—Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Clarence (s.), for Sydney; La Rochelle, for Callao.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

AUGUST 20, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	W.S.W. Fine, and clear.	Bar. 30·005. Ther. 51·7
Tenterfield	...	W. Fine.	
Armidale	...	W. Fine. Bar. 26·712.	Ther. 55·
Tamworth	...	Calm. Fine.	
Muswellbrook	...	S.E. Light and fine.	
Newcastle	...	W. Fine, and clear.	Bar. 30·112. Ther. 56·
Mudgee	...	Calm. Fine.	
Bathurst	...	Calm. Fine.	Bar. 27·434. Ther. 52·
Forbes	...	S. Fine.	
Young	...	Calm. Fine.	
Goulburn	...	Calm. Fine, and clear.	Bar. 29 Ther. 45·
Yass	...	S.W. Fine.	
Gundagai	...	Calm. Fine.	
Wagga Wagga	...	Calm. Foggy.	
Deniliquin	...	N.E. Fine.	Bar. 29·536. Ther. 51·
Kiandra	...	N.W. Snowing.	
Albury	...	Calm. Foggy.	Bar. 29·320. Ther. 32
Portland Bay	...	N.W. Dull, and cloudy.	Bar. 30·03. Ther. 50·
Grafton	...	E. Fine.	
South Head	...	S.W. Fine and clear.	
Sydney	...	W.N.W. Fine.	Bar. 30·007. Ther. 51·0
Wollongong	...	W. Fine.	
Kiama	...	N.W. Very fine.	

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 20.	8 36 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	West.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	MOON. Rises.	WATER. After.
21	FRIDAY.	6 33	5 27	0 33	0 57

MOON.—First quarter, 22nd instant, 4h. 36m. p.m.

CONTENTS OF SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

	Page
SUMMARY of News from 20th July to 20th August ...	5
Telegraphs	5
Our Gold-fields	5
Railways	5
City Improvements	5
The New Zealand Question:—Principles Involved—The Present Difficulty—The War—Enlistment ...	6
The Fortnightly Mail	6
Railway Contracts	6
Emigration to the Colonies	6
Slavers among the Southern Pacific Islands	7
Inauguration of the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution ...	7
Abstract of Registrar-General's Return of the Health of Sydney for July	7
Public Companies' Reports:—Commercial Bank—Australian Joint Stock Bank—Sydney Exchange—Australasian Steam Navigation—Pyrmont Bridge—Bulli Coal Mining—Peak Downs Copper Mines—Moruya Silver Mines—Australian Gas-Light Company	7
Military Forces in New South Wales	7
Return of Gold received in Sydney by Escort, during the month of July, 1863-3.	7
Proceedings of the Parliament of New South Wales	8
Country Works	9
Mock and Drama	9
Religious Memoranda	9
Monument to the Memory of the late Mr. A. G. Maclean, Surveyor-General	9
Monthly Commercial Review	9
New Zealand Intelligence—Fighting in Waikato—More Butcheries by the Maories—Resume of News for the month	9
Nomination for East Maitland—Declaration of the Poll ...	10
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	11
Shipping Summary	12
Insolvencies during the month	12

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. COWPER stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Dangar, that a large majority of returns, ordered on the 18th November last, as to public pounds, had been received from the country benches; these would at once be laid on the table, and the residue when received.

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply to questions by Mr. Eagar, stated that the order for locomotives was sent to Mr. Hamilton, as agent for the New South Wales Government, in the usual monthly letter to that gentleman, on the 21st May last; and that the commission agreed to be allowed by the Government to Mr. John Fowler is 2½ per cent. upon the procuring or constructing of locomotives, and 1 per cent. in all other matters.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply to Mr. Lord, stated that Mr. S. B. Daniel, Molong, is now the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Bligh District.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. MARTIN'S resolutions was resumed by

Mr. MORIARTY, who said that he had strenuously opposed the New Police Act upon its first introduction, that he had seen no reason to change his opinion, and that he should vote for the resolutions.

Dr. LANG argued that the new Police Act had no more to do with the state of crime in the interior of the colony than Tenterden Steeple with the Goodwin Sands. He had supported the measure when it was before Parliament from his experience of the inefficiency of the old police force, and, in his opinion, the new force would be found to work well and efficiently when the men had become familiarised with the bush and had gained bush experience. With regard to the state of crime at present prevailing in this colony, it was not dissimilar to that which was recorded in history to have prevailed as a sort of epidemic in England and Scotland. But the probable causes, no doubt, were that the territory was too large for domestic government, according to the principle of settlement of new territories acted upon in America, and, from the sparseness of the population, greater facilities of escape were afforded to offenders. He should oppose both the resolutions and the amendment.

Mr. HOLT would vote for the resolutions, if he saw any good likely to result from them; but no remedy was suggested for the evils complained of, and he could not give the resolutions his support.

Mr. HARPUR supported the resolutions, strongly condemning the new police force, and censuring the administration of justice in the matter of the trial and execution of the escort robbers.

Mr. TIGHE contended that the merits or demerits of the new police system were not now in question, but its administration by the Government. The only debatable charge made by the mover of these resolutions was the visit of the Colonial Secretary to Lambing Flat; this was the "halfpennyworth of bread to the intolerable quantity of sack." In his opinion the course taken by the Colonial Secretary on that occasion was consistent with the dignity of his position and his public duty, but if he had done wrong in that matter his offence had long since been condoned. Besides, it was conceded that the crime of bushranging did not originate on the gold-fields, and therefore there could be no connection between that visit and the state of crime in the interior. As to the impropriety of certain appointments of officers of the police force, the charges were too vague and general, and formed no sufficient ground for a vote of censure, any more than did the Police Act itself, which, if shown to be a mistake, ought to be repealed.

Mr. SAMUEL urged that a sufficient case had been made out for condemnation of the Government in its police administration, in the present lawless state of the interior, in which crime was shown to have been going on for eighteen months undetected and unpunished. This was a state of things which had never existed in any British community, and the Government was chargeable with neglect in never having come down to the House to ask for extra power for the repression of crime. We were placed in the humiliating position of inability to comply with the request for military aid made by our fellow-countrymen in New Zealand, owing to some half-dozen scoundrels who were infesting our highways.

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that the prevalence of bush ranging was not fairly attributable to the course of action of this or any other Government. It might be referable to the reaction of the gold-fields, but it was difficult to assign this or any other cause for its existence. As to saying that the present state of things was abnormal in any British community, the sister colony of Victoria had been subject to the same visitation. The temptation to crime in these communities was so enormous, and the risk so trifling. To say that the whole colony was kept in awe by half a dozen marauders, and that the police were baffled by them, was not in accordance with the fact, as the police records show that, during the last month or two, thirty-one persons had been apprehended for murder, and seventy-one for highway robbery. The mover of these resolutions had made much of certain strictures made by him (Mr. Robertson) upon certain opinions of the Judges, whereas he had himself not scrupled to assail other Judges upon grounds affecting their social character and their competency for the post which they occupied. As to the charge of destroying the influence of the magistrates in the management and direction of the police, he contended that the judicial and executive functions were incompatible, and that magistrates had no function in regard to the detection of crime, which was essentially the province of the police. No police system had ever given satisfaction at first in this or any other country, and no change of system had ever been made without violent opposition. The expense of the change of system was not a matter to be debated on this motion, but in Committee of Supply, and the complaints made could be conclusively answered.

Mr. MORRIS stated his intention to vote both against the resolutions and the amendment, as no case had been made out that the prevalence of crime was attributable either to the law itself, or to the mode in which it had been carried out.

Upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S motion for the adjournment of the debate, some discussion arose, there being a disposition not to adjourn at so early an hour, but the motion was ultimately agreed to, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve.

OUR readers will recollect a great number of articles and letters which appeared in our journal more than two years ago, calling attention to the probable duration of the revenue and to the form in which accounts were presented. Most of those letters, and many of the facts, were furnished by Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, who strongly disputed the accuracy of the statements presented to the House, and asserted, in the most decided manner, that it would be found that there was a deficiency amounting to £500,000.

These statements were met with the most positive denial, but they were reiterated by Mr. CAMPBELL with a firmness which certainly left a strong impression upon all who relied upon his well-known skill and accuracy as a financier. In a letter of the 10th June, 1861, Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the Treasury was empty, and that in a constitutional and financial point of view, and that it was not able to discharge within £500,000 the legal obligations of the country as created by Parliament.

It is hardly necessary to go into the question how these contradictions are accounted for. The Government of the day asserted one thing, and Mr. CAMPBELL resolutely maintained the opposite. The time has, however, come when the financial arrangements of the country will pass under the scrutiny of a fresh mind and a new system of appreciation. We should be greatly deceived if Mr SMART would be misled by any inferior authority, or any preceding system. We should be equally disappointed were we to find him unfaithful to his knowledge of facts, or for the sake of prolonging a delusion putting the accounts of the country in an unreal and illusory form. If we seem to suggest that such has been the conduct of his predecessor, we are quite open to admit that facts may disprove it, and that, although we have never been able to reason away the statements of Mr. CAMPBELL, we have given them as matters of debate, and calling nevertheless for the most serious consideration of the Government.

It was expected that long before now all relating to this subject would have been made plain, and that our present mail would convey to England a full and correct account of our liabilities and resources, and that we should see at one view how far we have advanced beyond our income. Undoubtedly the resources of this country are very great, and it would be quite possible to bear the brunt of considerable deficiency if reparation were instant and honest. We expect of Mr. SMART at least that he will give the country a full knowledge of its condition, and that the system will be abandoned which has hitherto prevailed of borrowing upon debentures without selling them, or of lending out for public discounts money raised for public works, or carrying on from year to year as "savings" that which has been merely unexpended, or of reckoning irrecoverable debts as a part of the public cash—in short, that all those artifices by which accounts are confused will be renounced with the intelligence of a correct man, and the unreserve of an honest man.

It would be premature to form any idea of the measures which may be adopted to provide for the future. The present Ministry have very skilfully avoided new taxation by putting large quantities of choice land into the market, by the temporary operations of the Land Act, and by holding in reserve for public works large balances at the banks. But this cannot continue if there should be any foundation for Mr. CAMPBELL'S calculations. It is perfectly clear that in that case the country must look forward to new taxation as the alternative of national dishonour. Nothing could be less acceptable than this remedy. The Ministry that shall propose new burdens will probably encounter a very strong opposition, even where there has been most effort to induce them to expend public money previously. Every member of the Parliament is charged with some request from his constituents, if not for himself, and he offers his vote as the inducement of the Ministry to gratify him, and place him in an honourable position in regard to his constituents. But when the question of new taxation fairly comes up, as we suspect before many years are past must inevitably be the case, then we shall see the same persons arouse themselves to a vigorous opposition on a side which must always be popular with the great body of the people.

There have been various schemes proposed to make up the deficiencies of revenue, such as an Income Tax—a Property Tax—*ad valorem* duties—and all those other contrivances by which money is screwed from the pockets of particular classes of the people. These are some of these which undoubtedly have their merit, but they are not suitable to the conditions of the colony, and we hope that the TREASURER will avoid the rock upon which a respectable Ministry in Tasmania were wrecked—an attempt to bring in the corrupting system of *ad valorem* duties. An income tax cannot perhaps be imposed on such a community, where everything is changing, unless upon salaries, and this would of course be very oppressive. Experience has shown that no system of taxation is adapted to colonies which does not operate through the Customs, and upon the great articles of consumption.

We should hardly imagine that any of the schemes which have been so frequently tried and so often exploded will be revived again. What degree of opposition we shall give to any system of future taxation will depend upon the mode of expenditure which is to follow it, and the form in which public accounts are hereafter kept. It must be the duty of all to support to the utmost the good faith of the Government with the public creditor, and we imagine that we are a long distance from that pressure where there will be any serious wish to shrink from our obligations. But before taxation could be justifiable, it must be shown that economy has been observed in estimating the expenditure—that a proper check has been kept on public accounts, and that we shall not hereafter be liable to the legerdemain which—if Mr. CAMPBELL'S conclusions are just—have made it next to impossible for anyone to state with precision the financial circumstances of the country.

Next month will put the Ministry to the test upon these questions, and the amount of opposition or support they receive will greatly depend upon the fidelity with which our true condition is explained and the decision with which it is met. Although Mr. COWPER has been in the Ministry for a long time, Mr. SMART is new to the responsibilities of office, and it is yet to be seen whether he will have the courage to perform duties which may involve his popularity and even make it necessary to relinquish his post. We should feel somewhat disappointed if we found him allowing any deception to be practised upon the country, or if he preferred his office to his reputation as a truthful and upright man.

IN another column will be found a letter from a gentleman in Auckland, warning intending volunteers that the Government is not in a position to give the land that is offered, and that the promises made to that effect may be repudiated. We think it proper to publish this warning, because it is only right that those of our colonists who are being induced to go down to New Zealand should be thoroughly guaranteed that if they do their duty according to their engagement, they in turn may rely confidently on receiving the stipulated reward. But we should have been somewhat loth to publish the letter, which is evidently written to some extent, under the inspiration of political feeling, if Mr. DILLON BELL were not at the present time in the colony, and ready to furnish all needful explanation. We have a strong conviction that the Australian colonies, whatever may be their occasional jealousies, are bound to assist one another in cases of emergency. We talk often of federation, to be brought about by laws. There is no federation like that which has its rise in a community of feeling in an hour of danger. They who are bound together in a time of trial are united by a stronger bond than any law could create. The colonists of New Zealand have a strong claim at present, not only on our sympathy, but on our efficient help. They have been forced into this war by powers over which they had no control, and there is no alternative now but the surrender of colonisation or the thorough assertion and vindication of her MAJESTY'S supremacy. Only those that fully accept the former policy can justifiably hold aloof from the latter. What must be done, therefore, had better be done with a strong hand, and with the least possible delay. There is no better method open to the Government of securing recruits in Australia than by grants of land for military service, and the applications already sent in both here and in Melbourne show that there are persons willing to enter into the service on the terms offered. It would be matter for regret if the zeal of volunteers should be damped.

We offer no opinion now on the respective merits of different political parties in New Zealand, or as to the probable longevity of the present Cabinet. But we do not believe that any Ministry would be so base as to repudiate the promises made by their predecessors to men who had offered to risk their lives in the service of the colony. No Ministry can stop this war, and whatever party is in power will feel the need of all the assistance it can get. That either the General Assembly or the Provincial Government will put any difficulty in the way of giving the promised land to military settlers is more than we can believe. And as to opposition from the Home Government, that is as little to be anticipated. The Home Government is only anxious to see the native question settled. It has found out that it is incapable of managing the matter itself—quickened to that discovery by the heavy expenditure in which it has involved itself. It is anxious now to throw the responsibility as well as the cost on the colonists as much as possible; and with the responsibility comes the authority to act. In a case of rebellion nothing is clearer than that the land of rebels is forfeited to the Crown. What concessions policy or humanity may suggest is matter for subsequent consideration. Unless the Maories come out of the contest victorious, there will be land enough to divide among the volunteers. A new frontier is a necessity to Auckland. Had the natives assented to British rule, and been willing to alienate their lands from time to time, they would have reaped a large personal and national advantage. Under a misguided instinct of loyalty to old traditions, they are endeavouring to undo the past, and to emancipate themselves from British government. To the regret of those who would willingly be their friends, they compel a reference to the arbitrament of war. In order that war may not be chronic, it must be decisive, and the authority of the Government must be made paramount.

WE learn from our English correspondent, that the committee of enquiry, of which Earl GREY is the chairman, has recommended the extension of transportation to Western Australia. "Transportation to one, is transportation to all." The petitions and protests of the united colonies are, therefore, unavailing, and we may prepare ourselves for other methods of self-protection and resistance. Earl GREY is, on this subject, the evil genius of his country. He never pardoned the total defeat he suffered ten years ago. Had he prevailed, the Australian colonies, by this time, would have been alienated from Great Britain. He will be in his grave before the full fruits of this last exploit will be realised. We shall not attempt to combat the reasons alleged in its favour. It is said that it is a question solely between England and Western Australia. A handful of settlers at Western Australia want cheap labour—*slave labour*—and they laugh at all the considerations and suggestions in our behalf, and at the injury inflicted by getting rid of the convicts when they have done with them. They wish for a continual stream of persons in bonds; and if, as lately shown, we trace these convicts throughout the other colonies by their crimes, it is all the more pleasing to them. The people of England we fear are generally equally selfish. They consider the question in its bearing on their own relief, forgetful that this can only be temporary, and that they are creating feelings of hostility which will mould and fashion the future. This colony is distracted already by the crimes of men who are either British criminals or their children. The Assembly has been discussing questions relating to these depredations for months past. With an expenditure prodigious, considering the amount of population, for the repression and punishment of crime, it is constantly increasing, because we receive from the old penal settlements thousands of men who were ejected from their own country.

It is probable, however, that every argument adduced by us to show that convicts are unwelcome, will strengthen the purpose to send them, and the remote consequences will be treated with indifference. We have done our duty. We have laboured to strengthen the good feeling between England and the Australians, and to discourage those who have sought to divide them; but we believe that by the foolish philosophy of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, and the obstinate and resentful policy of Earl GREY, a difficulty will be created that will render all the young men of the colonies intensely hostile to a rule so liable to be influenced by the low considerations which have exposed us to this indirect but most pernicious revival of transportation.

As to the request of the Swan River people for more convicts, a similar petition was sent from Tasmania a score years ago. It was bitterly regretted, and it drew from Lord JOHN RUSSELL the memorable opinion—that a people who could ask for a supply of criminals, showed by their petition that it ought to be rejected, and that their moral stamina was gone. But there is no evil which men will not learn to vindicate and imitate if it come gilded with personal advantage.

And so every homestead in these colonies is to be endangered, and all the vices of great cities are to be forced upon us, and against this we have at present no defence but unavailing prayers. In England we see our old friends, DONALDSON, NICHOLSON, and others are wholly with us—that they are on these subjects entirely on our side, and that the imputation even of lukewarmness in their opposition to transportation has been indignantly repudiated. Nothing could so dishonour a colonial gentleman as insensibility to evils which he must have seen and felt.

THE report of Commodore SEYMOUR on the use of Australian coal on board her MAJESTY'S ships, was not so favourable as could have been wished. Still it admits that the colonial coal is the cheapest for use on this station, and that the opportunities for experiment on board the Pelorus, are not of a kind to give a fair trial. The utility of the colonial coal is sufficiently evidenced, not only by its uniform use in all colonial furnaces, both ashore and afloat, but by the preference given to it by the P. and O. Company. Without pretending that the colonial coal is better than the English, or even equal to the best English, we may fairly claim for it the character of considerable excellence. It is already largely exported to California, to China, and to India, where it bears a high character in competition with coal brought from elsewhere. The large number of new mines promise an almost inexhaustible supply, and as a result of the extending competition we may look to see the price still further reduced. It is true that that supply was temporarily interrupted by the strike referred to by Commodore SEYMOUR. We have of course no guarantee that there will be no repetition of that calamity. We can only hope that both employers and employed learnt wisdom from their losses. But neither is England exempt from these disasters, and those who depend on imported coal might be as liable to sudden enhancement of price from this cause, as those who depend on colonial coal are.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

TUMUT.

Thursday, 4 p.m.

On the 3rd instant, about twelve miles from town, a Chinaman was stuck up and robbed by four armed men with masks. They took his horse, boots, and a half-crown. The four men have since been apprehended, and to-day were committed for trial at Goulburn. Bail was offered for them, but refused.

BERRIMA.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

A board of enquiry, consisting of Mr. Uhr, the Sheriff, who arrived here last night, Mr. Chatfield, superintendent of police, and Mr. Badgery, visiting magistrate, have commenced an investigation at the gaol into the circumstances connected with the recent riots amongst the prisoners.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

The Escorts to day brought down 24,306 ounces gold.

In the Assembly last night, the second reading of the Land Act was carried. To-night, the House resolved to give Dr. Evans the same facilities to prove his right to a pension, before the Supreme Court, as those afforded to Mr. Ireland and Mr. Duffy. The Trading Companies' Bill passed through committee.

The markets are swamped by enormous parcels offered at auction. Nearly all the lots passed.

Vinegrower's brandy sold at 9s.; rum, 2s. 6d.; crushed lump sugar, 4½d. per lb.

The first large sale of slaughtered carcase beef and mutton, brought down to Melbourne by rail, was held this morning. This mode of supplying the metropolis is likely to succeed.

Large shipments of sheep in carcase are being made to Otago.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

In the Assembly considerable progress has been made in the Estimates.

Sales of flour were effected to-day at £14, for best brands. Wheat is held at

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MADRAS.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 20TH JULY, TO 20TH AUGUST, 1863.

Monday, 20th, to Friday, 24th July.

THE Estimates of the probable expenditure of the Government of the colony for the year 1864 were laid on the table of the Assembly last Friday evening. The total amount required for 1864, chargeable on revenue, is, £1,563,990, being an increase of £111,852 upon the amount appropriated for the present year. The amount voted for 1863 to be provided for by loan was £160,832; but for the coming year it is proposed to borrow to the extent of £1,044,970. This amount includes a sum of £928,000 for railways.

Letters by the late mail state that the Bishop of Sydney proposed to remain three or four months longer in England. It was thought likely that the efforts which he and others were making for the establishment of the Bishopric of Grafton and Armidale would be successful.

On Friday evening, the 17th instant, a man named Henry Evans was drowned at Nelson's Bay, the boat in which he was having been washed on the rocks. A boy, who had been out with him in the boat, narrowly escaped the same fate.

Mr Stephens, of Caloona, who was so brutally treated by Alexander Ross and his companions, met with a severe accident near Bathurst last Thursday week. One of the wheels of the cart out of which he fell, passed over his body.

The crew of the Almeda, schooner, recently lost off Green Cape, arrived here in the Kisma, steamer, on Sunday last.

Last Tuesday week two prisoners, travelling from Cowra to Bathurst, escaped from the custody of the policeman in charge of them.

The *Pastoral Times* reports that, at the end of last month, the Lower Lachlan was rising rapidly, overflowing the banks, and throwing the back-water into the anabranches. Weather very fine. The back country between this river and the Darling is being occupied and stocked.

The third monthly meeting of the Riverine Council took place on the 7th instant. There was a large attendance, Mr. Lang in the chair. Upwards of £8200 had been subscribed. The delegates were to leave for Sydney on the 14th of July.

The chemical works at Stockton, formerly carried on by Mr. J. E. Blake, have lately undergone thorough repairs, and are now again brought into operation by Mr. James Tennant, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Pleuro-pneumonia is prevalent around Gundagai. Several head of cattle have died lately from this disease. Six bullocks out of one man's team died within an hour on Sunday last.

On Monday morning, a seaman of the American ship Templar, named Peter Wilson, a Swede, was found drowned in the water near Campbell's Wharf.

The great south wing of the Randwick Asylum for the Relief of Destitute Children was formally opened for use on Monday afternoon in the presence of his Excellency the Governor and a large number of gentlemen—members of Parliament, members of the Municipal Corporation of Sydney, and others taking an active interest in the affairs of that excellent public charity. His Excellency Sir John Young, with Lord John Taylour, A.D.C., and many more of the distinguished visitors, arrived between one and two o'clock, and proceeded at once to inspect the newly erected portion of the Asylum, which occupies the southern side of the quadrangle, and effectually shelters the rear of the main building from the bleak south winds from Botany.

At O'Connell there has been a good deal of snow. On the 7th instant it commenced, and on Wednesday morning the ground was covered to the depth of several inches. On the road between O'Connell and the Fryingpan it was in some parts from a foot to a foot and a half in depth. The weather has consequently been very cold, the thermometer not ranging above forty degrees.

A meeting of the O'Connell Monument Fund Committee was held in the Town Hall last Monday afternoon. The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., occupied the chair. The total sum received at the meeting was £63 11s.

The body of an aged woman named Catherine Richards was found dead in Darling Harbour on the evening of Tuesday last. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

Fresh news has been received relative to the outrages of the Peruvian slavers in the Pacific. At Sunday Island, Danger Island, Easter Island, and several other places in the Pacific, the atrocities of these men-stealers and murderers have been as detestable as any recorded in the blood-stained annals of African slave trade.

The ball in connection with No. 2 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, came off last Thursday night at the Masonic Hall. The attendance was both numerous and select, and this circumstance, together with the very admirable arrangements carried out under the supervision of the committee, made the occasion one of unusual enjoyment.

Five drafts, made by Mr. Pritchard, late Consul of Great Britain, at Fiji, for the sum of £114 2s. 8d., have been dishonoured by the British Government.

On Tuesday evening last, the members of Court Morning Star, No. 2002 of the Ancient Order of Foresters, celebrated their anniversary by a dinner in the Foresters' Hall, Botany-street, Waterloo. Between forty and fifty of the brethern of the Order and their friends were present.

On Monday, 13th instant, a young man named Henry Joseph Ayton, while working on a bridge in course of construction over the Nam-i River, about nine miles from Narrabri, fell into the river and was drowned. Although twenty men have been engaged in searching for the body of the unfortunate young man, up to the 20th it had not been recovered.

John Wheeler, a tinsmith, residing in Kent-street, died suddenly in his own house from natural causes, on Thursday afternoon last.

Catherine Maddigan, aged 76, died suddenly, at her own residence in Dowling-street, on the 22nd instant, from "exhaustion," brought on, it would appear, from over indulgence in coloured ale.

Mr. John A. Hax, of Lambing Flat, indignantly denies the imputations of cowardice against Sir Frederick Pottinger, and proves that the outlaw Gardiner has described that officer as the only man in the police whom he cared for.

The Education Bill has been read a second time in the Assembly, and been greatly discussed out of doors. On the consideration of the Church and School Lands Declaratory Bill in the same House, a resolution has been adopted to the effect that the proceeds of these "should be divided rateably amongst the several religious denominations."

Friday, 24th, to 31st July.

The polling for the Clarence electorate has terminated in the return of Mr. Clark Irving by a large majority over Mr. Campbell.

Mr. James E. Bosworth has been appointed secretary to the Sydney Exchange Company.

A child named Fanny Amelia Thompson, aged seven years, died a few days since of exhaustion, consequent upon injuries received from a fall from a swing.

An infant child named Staughton, accidentally fell from the rocks in Gloucester-street, last Saturday evening. It sustained, as might be expected, very severe injuries.

Miss Emma Neville, the celebrated vocalist and dramatic delineator of character, gave her first entertainment last Monday evening, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Mr. Henry Loder assisted at the entertainment.

An aged woman, named Hannah Nichols, while suffering from derangement, was knocked down by the last up passenger train on Saturday evening. The accident took place between Ashfield and Burwood. The poor woman was removed to the Infirmary.

On Saturday last, a boat accident occurred near Botany Heads, by which a man named John Selby, employed in the Custom-house boat at Botany, lost his life. The body was found on the following morning.

Last Monday evening, the Rev. William Stack, the Incumbent of Balmain, delivered in the hall of the Church Society's House, in Phillip-street, a lecture on the subject of Public Education in this colony, to a numerous and attentive auditory, consisting principally of members of the Churchman's Institute. The chair was occupied by the Very Reverend the Dean of Sydney.

A general meeting of the members of the Acclimatisation Society was held on Monday night, in one of the class rooms of the School of Arts. Mr. L. Samuel was voted into the chair. General business was transacted, and an interesting paper read by Dr. Bennett, on the Phytolacea dioandria.

A letter has been received from the Bishop of Goulburn, in which he states that he intends to leave England by the October mail, so may be looked for in Goulburn about the beginning of 1864. His detention in England is caused by his desire to procure the services of ten clergymen, and the sum of £5000 for their outfit and payment of passage.

On Friday evening, the 24th ultimo, the teachers belonging to the various Wesleyan Sabbath Schools in the Sydney North Circuit, held their usual quarterly meeting in the schoolroom, York-street. The chair was occupied by the Rev. B. Chapman, who opened the meeting by singing and prayer, after which the secretary read the prize essays, for which the prizes were afterwards awarded.

Mr. Thomas Hassell, a squatter, and a Chinaman were crossing the flooded river, near Gunnawang, on Sunday last, when the boat capsized, and both were were drowned.

Last Monday night, two hawkers, named Samuel Hammell, and Morris Green, were stuck up about fourteen miles from Yass, by three armed men, and robbed of £437 and a number of watches and other jewellery.

A seaman named William Summers, who had been paid off from a vessel in port and had got drunk with the proceeds, was admitted into the Infirmary about half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, he having fallen down in Pitt-street and broken one of his legs.

An infant named Mary Jane Jamieson died at Cook's River on Monday last, of burns and scalds accidentally received on the 17th of July.

The mail from Gunnedah to Murrurundi was robbed on Tuesday by a single bushranger, and all the letters and bags were burnt.

A numerously-attended meeting was held at West Maitland last Tuesday night, which decided to form a new race club, to be called the Maitland Jockey Club, the subscription to be one guinea. Forty-five members at once joined. A large sum of money was guaranteed for fencing and improving the old course.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the members of the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute was held last Wednesday night in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, Dr. Bowman presided. Several papers were read and discussed.

On Tuesday evening last a lecture and a "reading" were given in the School of Arts, Newtown; the former by Mr. J. F. Josephson, and the latter by Mr. R. P. Richardson. The chair was occupied by the Rev. S. C. Kent.

The Volunteer Rifles and a portion of the Artillery were paraded before the Assistant-inspector on Wednesday night, marched to the neighbourhood of Randwick, and put through various military exercises. The number of men of all arms was about 600.

A public meeting assembled on Wednesday evening, at Tattersall's Hotel, for the purpose of petitioning against the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill. Messrs. Wilkie, Alderson, Hamilton, Henry, Reeve, Francis, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

The body of a young child was found by the police last Thursday evening in Macarthur's Fields, Parramatta. A dog had taken the body out of the river, where it was seen floating.

Last Wednesday night a fatal accident occurred to a carrier named Charles Stevenson, at Goulburn. The wheel of his waggon passed over him and killed him.

The Morpeth School of Arts is now upon the eve of completion, and both externally and internally is a really handsome structure. It is in the Roman Doric style, and resembles somewhat the Mechanic's Institute at East Maitland.

A tea and public meeting, to inaugurate the newly formed Temperance Union, took place last Thursday evening in the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street. There was a numerous attendance both at the tea and the meeting which followed. Mr. Mountcastle was voted to the chair. Speeches were delivered, and temperance melodies sung.

Friday, 31st July, to 7th August.

A silver medal has been presented by the Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society to Alfred Eggars, for his gallant conduct on the occasion of the unfortunate wreck, at Green Cape, of the A.S.N. Co.'s steamer, City of Sydney.

A sailor named Peter Soas, belonging to H.M. ship Miranda, met with an accident on Friday, the 30th ultimo, through the breaking of the chain of a crane on the Circular Quay. His arm was fractured, and a severe wound inflicted on the left temple.

The seventh meeting of the No. 1 Rifle Company took place on the day previous, and resulted in Mr. R. Brownlow winning the first prize.

At Hargraves, a Mr. Chappell has recently obtained 161 ounces of gold from fifty tons of quartz.

An infant, named Brown, unfortunately met with its death last Thursday night, having been overlain by its brother, a child of two years of age.

The state of the Great Northern Road is much complained of. In several places beyond Singleton it is stated to be almost impassable.

There was a concert of sacred music at Woollahra on the 30th ultimo.

In addition to the wines of this colony which were represented at the New South Wales department of the International Exhibition last year, some very fine wines produced in the Albury district were sent through Melbourne, and were included among the Victorian products.

There have been heavy rains at the Tumut. The river overflowed its banks, and the mails were detained in consequence at the beginning of this week.

A bridge is felt to be much wanted over the Macquarie, at Wellington. Two accidents have occurred there lately that prove this. In one of them a farmer named Ward had a narrow escape for his life. His seven horses and dray were swept away, and carried over the Nanima Falls.

A very large number of Volunteers of all arms, in accordance with a brigade order, assembled at Paddington, last Sunday afternoon, to attend the funeral of Private John M. Burns, of the Paddington Company of Volunteer Rifles. The Volunteers who attended numbered about 400, and consisted of members in both the Sydney and Suburban Battalions, the two Batteries of Artillery and the Naval Brigade being also numerously represented. The funeral took place at Randwick.

A new work, entitled "Tracks of M'Kinlay and Party across Australia," is announced as in the course of publication in London.

Last Monday evening, a concert took place at the School of Arts, Newtown, in aid of the funds of that institution. The selections in the programme comprised *morceaux* from the works of Rossini, Balfe, and Wallace; and glees, duets, and songs by other popular composers.

Preparations are being made for the second Intercolonial Rifle Match, to be shot in October next. Our Volunteers have had two special practices, with a view to the selection of men to represent the colony, and the average maintained on both occasions was exceedingly good.

The Hon. J. B. Darvall was sworn in at Government House, on Monday last, as Attorney-General, and as a member of the Executive Council.

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the fortifications of the harbour proceeded, on the 3rd instant, in the steamer Nautilus, to inspect the various sites that had been proposed for the erection of batteries.

The anniversary of the Sydney East Circuit Sunday School Union was celebrated last Monday evening, in the Bourke-street Schoolrooms, by a tea meeting, at which nearly three hundred persons sat down at the tables, and afterwards by a public meeting in the adjoining church. Mr. Robert Iredale was placed in the chair.

Messrs. G. S. Lang, W. Forlonge, F. R. Godfrey, and Thomas Robertson, the four delegates from the Riverine Association, accompanied by Messrs. Morris and Mate, two of the representatives of the Riverine district, had the honour of waiting upon his Excellency Sir John Young, last Monday afternoon, for the purpose of presenting a petition embodying the disabilities, social, legal, and political, under which the residents of that portion of the colony labour. The deputation were introduced by the Hon. J. Hay, and graciously received by his Excellency, who intimated that he would refer the petition to his advisers. The deputation, having thanked his Excellency, then withdrew. The same gentlemen had an official interview with the Chief Secretary on the following day.

A preliminary meeting on the subject of Free Education was held last Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall reading-room. At the hour named in the advertisement very few persons were assembled. Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., and Mr. Lucas, M.L.A., were present, but left before the proceedings commenced. Arrangements were made for a public meeting.

It is reported that there has been a case of pleuro-pneumonia at Petersham.

There was a Temperance meeting at Balmain on Tuesday evening last, the Rev. R. Mansfield in the chair.

The weather at Black Creek has of late been very cold. On Sunday last its severity attained its maximum point, and snow fell. The quantity certainly was not great, but for a short period real genuine snow, and not half or rain, did actually make its appearance.

A handsome monument to the memory of Mr. A. G. Maclean—the late Surveyor-General—has been placed in the Mulgoa churchyard, over the grave of that lamented gentleman. The monument stands near the entrance to the church, which is built on an eminence, and can, therefore, be seen from a considerable distance.

Mr. Isely's stables, at Carcoar, have been robbed by bushrangers. The robbers made off with the race-horse "Comus," and another horse, before the alarm could be given. This took place on the 2nd instant. The man in charge of the stables was shot at and wounded.

The monthly meeting of the members of the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company was held last Wednesday night, at the station house, Phillip-street. There was a good attendance. The minutes of last meeting, having been read by Mr. Scoffield, were confirmed. Some accounts were then passed, and two or three new members elected.

Letters were received in Sydney on Wednesday, which mentioned that notes known to be stolen, by their numbers, from the Mudgee mail, were being freely taken by shopkeepers in Bathurst. It was further stated that a storekeeper in Bathurst had a bill in his window, offering to take notes of the Oriental and Commercial Banks without asking questions.

A large and influential meeting was held at Mrs. Isaac's hotel, Shoalhaven, on the 1st instant, for the purpose of petitioning the Government to extend the telegraph from Kiama to Jervis Bay. Mr. James Aldcorn was called to the chair.

About half-past one o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire occurred in Goulburn-street East, where a weatherboard tenement was burnt to the ground. The structure was known as Roslyn Cottage, and was occupied by a poor woman named Harpur, who has lost everything. It was with difficulty that she and her two children managed to effect their escape.

Intelligence has been received at Goulburn, from Binda, that two armed men with blackened faces stuck up Pennington's public-house, on Monday evening. They succeeded in stealing a few pounds only.

Mr. John Kelly, the police magistrate at Deniliquin, has been dismissed from the public service.

There was a general meeting of the Royal Sydney Yacht Club, at the office of the Squadron, on Thursday. It was found that the balance in hand was about £84. The commodore, vice-commodore, treasurer, and secretary, and gentlemen composing the sailing committee were re-elected, with the exception of Captain Rountree, for whose name that of Captain Pockley was substituted. Four new members were elected, and several alterations of a technical character were made in the rules.

Friday, 7th, to 14th August.

Mr. Dalgleish's motion in the Assembly, censuring the mode of conducting public business in the Public Works Department, was negatived on Friday, the 7th instant, without division, there being no tellers for the ayes.

The four delegates, from the Riverine Association, had an interview with the Secretary for Lands on the same day. The object of the interview was to further certain requests for alterations in the existing land law.

The outlaws Gilbert and O'Meally, with another robber, attempted, on the 6th instant, to rescue three prisoners from the custody of the police, who were conveying them from Carcoar to Bathurst. The attack was bravely repulsed, and the prisoners safely lodged in the gaol. The bushranger Foley has been captured at Campbell's River. There have been highway robberies at Young and elsewhere during the week. A bushranger named Cummings was apprehended near Belong, on the 6th instant, and was afterwards shot dead by some unseen party in the attempt (as supposed) to rescue him from custody. The man who killed Cummings is believed to be his brother.

Mr. Henry Parkes, the late Emigration Lecturer in England, formerly one of the members for this city, has been defeated in contesting the re-election of Mr. Darvall, by a majority of fifty-nine votes.

The Valentine Reef, Dirt Hole Road, Tambaroora, made a yield of sixty-one ounces of gold from ten tons of quartz on Friday last.

The Peak Downs Copper Mines, at Rockhampton, is reported to be turning out beyond all expectation rich, the quantity of malachite and other rich ore brought to the surface being truly astonishing. Several blocks of malachite have been cut and polished, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Manton, the discoverer and manager of the mine, and present a very interesting appearance.

There has been an almost continuous rain in the county of Cumberland during the week.

Mr. Piddocke Arthur Tompson, a respected legal practitioner of this city, died suddenly on his way from Undercliffe to Sydney, on the 7th instant.

On the same day, Mr. Josiah Betts died suddenly at Parramatta, from an overdose of opium.

The Newcastle Volunteer Fire Brigade celebrated their seventh anniversary by a dinner at Mr. Hill's Hotel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

Meyerbeer's sublime opera "The Huguenots" has been produced with great effect at the Prince of Wales Theatre. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the performance of this opera has attracted good houses.

The news of the destruction of Manila—received in Sydney per telegram on Tuesday last—has created a very painful sensation.

Extensive squatting improvements are reported to have been made between the Lower Lachlan and the Darling. Their object is to increase the supply of water to the inland plains for pastoral purposes.

A social gathering of the officers and teachers of the Wesleyan Centenary Sabbath School, and also of other friends of Mr. John Caldwell, took place last Monday night in the school-rooms of the York-street Chapel. Two handsome testimonials were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell on the occasion for their co-operation in Sunday school teaching.

A public meeting was held last Monday at three o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering the advisability of urging upon the Government the necessity of their adopting some measures for the protection of merchants, storekeepers, and others who forward goods to the interior. There were about thirty persons present, and amongst them many of the representatives of the principal firms of the city. The chair was occupied by Captain Towns, M.L.C.

Mr. David Smith, of the firm of Willis, Merry, and Co., died on Tuesday evening from the effects of a fall from the cliffs near Robinson's Baths. He is supposed to have been seized with an apoplectic fit at the time that he fell.

A tea and public meeting, in connection with the Surry Hills Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, took place last Tuesday night, in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Bourke-street. There was a large attendance at tea, and there were about 250 persons present at the meeting which followed.

Last Wednesday evening, the monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society was held in the hall of the Australian Library, his Excellency Sir John Young presiding. The attendance was very small. The first part of a paper, by Mr. Martin Gardiner, C.E., on "The correct scientific method of forming railway curves and railways, with an exposition of the injurious effects of the system adopted in this colony," was read, the second part being reserved for next meeting.

A number of the ratepayers of the municipalities of Redfern and Waterloo met on Wednesday evening, at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Hawksely with a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services in connection with those municipalities. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Ball, who presented Mr. Hawksely with a purse containing fifty sovereigns, and read an address, to which an appropriate reply was made by the recipient.

On Wednesday last, at 7 a.m., the store of Mr. M'Carthy, of Jugiong, was stuck up by two armed horsemen. They took £18 and a quantity of store goods. The police are in pursuit of the robbers.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, a rifle match came off at the Cook's River Butts, between the members of the Caxton Volunteer Rifle Club and an equal number of the Newtown Company. The distances were 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each; the Caxtons winning by fifty-two points.

A public meeting has been held at Balmain, relative to the propriety of taking steps to have a public cemetery there. The meeting were opposed to the project.

Mr. T. W. Cape, well known and respected in this colony, died recently in England of the smallpox.

Friday 14th, to Thursday 20th August.

The Native Minister of New Zealand has visited this colony to prevail upon our Government to permit the removal of our troops, and further, to raise, if possible, in the Australias a corps to assist in the great crisis which at present exists in New Zealand. It is understood that a considerable number of persons are likely to volunteer for military service in that country. A detachment of the 12th Regiment, consisting of fifty-three rank and file, embarked for New Zealand on the 19th instant. The Colonial Storekeeper for this colony has been directed to supply the New Zealand Government with a thousand stand of rifles and two hundred breech-loading carbines for the service of the war.

Public attention has been a good deal attracted to the trial of an action in the Supreme Court by Mr. W. P. Moffat, formerly an attorney of that Court (who, we have been struck off the roll), against Mr. David Buchanan, formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly, now an overseer of roads. Mr. Moffat claimed about £70 for professional services. These were averred to have been of a twofold character. First, as Buchanan's attorney in an action for libel brought by him against the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Messrs. John Fairfax and Sons, for an alleged libel against Buchanan in that journal. Secondly, for a journey to Goulburn, to collect evidence in substantiation of a charge brought by Buchanan, in his place in Parliament, against Mr. Justice Wise. This charge was one of gross partiality in favour of the prosecution at the trial of the Burrangong rioters. The motion of Buchanan on that matter had been expunged from the business paper by a vote of the Assembly. The journey to Goulburn was undertaken to gather evidence in support, or rather in revival, of the charges thus rejected. The defence was, that Moffat had undertaken both services with a stipulation that Buchanan was not to pay costs; that the libel action had been brought at Moffat's own suggestion, with an understanding that no costs should be charged unless, by succeeding in the action, Moffat could get them out of Fairfax and Sons. There had been a written retainer, and a payment of about £8 by Buchanan, but this, as he swore, was at Moffat's own suggestion, to give a character of *bona fide* to the transaction, and to rebut any possible charge that the action had been brought upon speculation. The verdict was, however, for the defendants. But Buchanan, by sequestrating his estate, avoided payment of Messrs. Fairfax and Sons' costs. For the journey to Goulburn there was also a written instruction, but Buchanan swore that it had been given at Moffat's suggestion, and almost at his dictation. He also swore that he had brought forward the charges against Mr. Justice Wise at the instance of Moffat, who was avowedly actuated by malicious feelings against his Honor. Moffat denied all this, although he admitted that he had furnished some information in support of Buchanan's charges against the Judge. The jury found a verdict for the defendant, thus sustaining Buchanan's version of these transactions, viz., that the libel action against Fairfax and Sons (like the more celebrated case of Bardell v. Pickwick), was a speculation, and that as a member of Parliament, Buchanan had been little more than the mere tool of a man who was seeking to gratify his malice against a Judge by the promulgation of a charge against the latter.

An instructive lecture on Oliver Cromwell was delivered in the school-room of the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, last Wednesday week, by the Rev. Alexander Gosman, of Ballaarat, Victoria. The audience was not large in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather.

On Friday evening last a meeting of the Sunday School Teachers in connection with the Australian Sabbath School Union, was held at the School of Arts, in Pitt-street.

Good payable ground has been struck between the Tipperary and Duffer gullies, at Young.

It is stated that the Duke of Newcastle is about to recommend Mr. W. C. Wentworth for a baronetcy. Mr. Wentworth is expected to return to the colony.

A seaman named Murdo Smith, belonging to the ship William Duthie, had the misfortune to break one of his legs last Friday morning. He was engaged in his duty on board at the time the accident occurred.

Last Monday evening an adjourned public meeting on the question of "Free Education for the People," was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful the Mayor shortly after eight o'clock. On the platform with the Mayor was Mr. Eagar and some other gentlemen. Messrs Bailey, Melville, Usher, and Cox addressed the meeting in favour of free education, commenting in severe terms upon the conduct of those members of the Assembly who did not see the matter in the same light as themselves.

On Monday evening last a farewell soiree was given at the Independent Methodist Chapel, Sussex-street, to Captain M'Gowan, of the ship Cosmopore, now about to leave the port. A large party sat down to tea, and the repast being finished, a public meeting was held. The attendance was very large.

A plumber named Henry Morrison died suddenly about mid-day on Saturday last. His death is supposed to have resulted from lead colic.

The tubular girder railway bridge across the Nepean, at Penrith, has been taken in England by Sir M. Peto and Co. There were six or seven tenders in reply to the advertisement. The lowest was accepted. The amount of the tender is about £2000 below Mr. Whitton's estimate.

The fourth special practice of Volunteers with small bore rifles for the selection of ten men to represent the colony in the forthcoming Intercolonial Rifle Match took place at the volunteer rifle range on last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Charles James Manning, son of Mr. Edye Manning, had passed a successful examination as a competitor for honours at Oxford.

Dr. Neild has been delivering readings from Dickens to the St. Benedict's Catholic Young Men's Society in the hall of that institution.

The annual meeting of the Newtown branch of the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society took place on the 17th instant. Mr. John Caldwell in the chair.

The richness of the Fontana Reef, near Glanmire and not far from Winburndale Creek, is spoken of in terms of great satisfaction by the Bathurst papers.

Insubordinate conduct was manifested by the prisoners in Berrima gaol last Monday night, when the gaoler was struck by one of the confines. About seventy of the prisoners were in a state of mutiny on Tuesday morning, but the firm and temperate action of Mr. Small, and the senior sergeant M'Cook restored order.

A man named Daniel Sullivan, of North Yass, was choked with a piece of meat sticking in his throat last Tuesday morning.

There was a flood at Tamworth in the beginning of the week. The water rose very high, but not much damage was done.

A lecture in inauguration of the Jewish Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was, last Tuesday night, delivered in the Hebrew School-room, by Mr. Philip G. Myers, the president of the Society. There were about fifty persons present. The Rev. A. B. Davis presided.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in pastoral pursuits was held last Tuesday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Robertson for the prevention of scab in sheep. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen were present—the attendance representing, as it was estimated, about two millions of sheep.

A fisherman named Edward Crouch, whilst fishing in company with three other persons, on the 18th instant, found the body of a man lying in the water, at a place called Donovan's Flat, on the south side of Botany Bay.

A young woman, named Fredericka Lees, aged seventeen, daughter of a farmer, was recently found drowned near Gundaroo. Deceased had been missing some weeks.

A man, named Richard William Pimlott, employed as trumpeter at the Horse Police Barracks, died very suddenly on the morning of the 19th instant.

On Wednesday the chief officer of the Phaeton, lying at the Circular Quay, slipped overboard, and not being able to swim was almost drowned. The Customs' officer stationed on board, observing the accident, leaped into the water and dragged the drowning man from his perilous position in a very exhausted state.

TELEGRAPHS.

There is scarcely anything to report this month respecting telegraphic extensions, the only work in progress being the fixing of a second wire between Sydney and Maitland, which is rather more than half done. A contract was taken two months since by Messrs. Macquarie and Thomas for the extension from Deniliquin to Hay, but the work is only now being commenced. Iron posts, imported from England, have been substituted for the old wooden ones along George-street, between the railway terminus and Bridge-street.

All the most important places in the colony are now connected with Sydney by the telegraph. Applications are occasionally made for branch lines, but the Government require that for every further extension the inhabitants of the district shall guarantee a return of five per cent. on the cost and the working expenses. Under these conditions extensions will be proposed this session from Mudgee to Murrurundi, and from Braidwood to Araluen.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF SILVER ORE.—The ship Whitehall, now loading for London, is taking home about twenty tons of the Moruya ore—the first shipment of the produce of our silver mines. Arrangements have been made for the shipments of large quantities by other vessels. The ore will be sent to England for sale, until the appliances are completed for smelting the ore at the mines.

OUR GOLD FIELDS.

THE news of the past month is more than usually dull and uninteresting, scarcely deserving the name. Robberies still continue rife, but they have become so frequent as to have altogether lost their claim to be considered as news.

THE WESTERN GOLD-FIELDS.

The Lachlan is all but defunct as a gold-field. No new ground has been opened, or even tested, for some weeks past, and the work is confined to clearing out the old claims.

The Wentworth Mines, on the Wellington Road, seem to be getting into favour for some months past, population having increased steadily, though not very largely. There is no fresh news from this locality; but parties are working on making good wages, with an occasional rich find. The amount of gold from this field which, since its opening, has passed through the Bank of New South Wales, is 1200 ozs.

At Hargraves a new quartz reef has been opened. Some of the sample stone that was crushed has given a rich proportion of gold.

In the Sapling Gully near Mudgee, about 200 men are now at work. The gold being pretty evenly distributed, all parties are doing well, though no extraordinary finds are recorded.

The very large proportion of 22 lbs. of gold was obtained a couple of weeks ago from the crushing of two tons of quartz, taken from the Fontana Reef. The reef is situated near the Winburndale Creek, and is about ten miles distant from Bathurst. It was discovered only a few months ago, and gave such promising prospects, that an engine and stamping machine were at once ordered from Sydney. The two tons above crushed consisted of picked stuff, but the whole reef, in so far as it has yet been opened, is said to be remarkable for its auriferous richness.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

We hear little gold news of late from Burrangong. The fever of excitement in respect to these fields has altogether passed away, and now none but steady plodding workers, or unmitigated crawlers remain on the ground. The work is now regular and, to judge by the amount received by escort, is remunerative, being carried on at the various rushes Nine Mile, Ten Mile, and Twelve Mile—and so on, all of which have turned out payable ground.

From Kiandra we learn that the weather has been exceedingly severe—so much so, as to put a stop in a great degree to mining operations.

In the Braidwood diggings many changes have lately taken place. At Little River the population has somewhat increased, and some payable quartz has been found near Fagan's Creek, which merely wants the energy and patience of the miners to turn to profitable account. Passing on to Major's Creek, and from thence across to Bell's Creek, we find a most fearful change for the worse; both places are nearly devoid of population. The population of the Valley of Araluen is materially on the increase; it has now resumed its favoured position, and will maintain it if floods and other unexpected and unprovided-for contingencies do not interfere with its working. There is said to be more steam machinery in profitable operation at the Araluen than in any other diggings in New South Wales, and its population at the present moment is considerably over two thousand. The ground of Mr. Burnell is being taken up, and in a few months the Araluen will, it is hoped, disclose by the aid of the industrious digger, its pockets of gold. The Jembaicumbene diggings at the present time have a most woe-begone appearance, being almost deserted by the European population, who have levanted for the more promising locality of Red Bank, in the Happy Valley.

THE NORTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

After a long continuance of heavy, sucking rain, snow has at last set in on the Rocky River. The abundance of water has set the sluicing parties to active work, though it has prevented the ordinary sinking from being carried on. The stores of dirt that have for a long time past been marked as auriferous are now being rapidly disposed of, and passed through the sluices.

From the Peel River we learn that mining is very dull. Sluicing is the only work now being carried on, although the Quartz Crushing Company, after having been for some time idle, are about to commence operations once more. All the old alluvial ground is now pretty well worked out, and yet no attempt is made to open new ground. There is still a much larger quantity of unopened ground than there is of the worked out land; and as some of it is of an exceedingly promising character it is astonishing that no party is sufficiently enterprising to put down a hole and test it.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

A CONTINUANCE of wet weather during the last month has interrupted the progress of the several public buildings that are being erected in the city, and most of which are now in an advanced state. No new works of importance have been commenced since our last summary was published; the Public Works Offices, the Free Library, and the Town Hall, which have for a long time been talked about, are still in abeyance. Three weeks since tenders were received for a temporary wooden building in Wynyard-square to serve for the General Post Office while the old one is being reconstructed, but from some cause or other no contract has yet been taken.

The new wing of the Museum, facing Hyde Park, is now a very conspicuous object, and will when finished be one of our largest and finest public buildings. A portion of the cornice is fixed at either end, ready for the parapet.

The addition to the Registry Office, for the Lands' Titles Offices, is nearly finished. The rooms are being plastered, and the encaustic floor is about being laid down.

Very little now remains to be done to complete the structure for the St. John's (Roman Catholic) College in the University enclosure. The studi-nts rooms, the rectors' rooms, the lecture room, and the chapel, are finished, and will be occupied in the course of next month.

The important buildings in progress at the back of the Exchange are all in a forward state. About half the masonry is fixed for the Mutual Provident Society's offices; preparations are being made in Melbourne for the casting in metal of the emblematical group to crown the principal elevation. Mr. Watson's block of six offices is about being roofed at one end, a portion of the entablature being fixed. The walls for Mr. Ramsay's stores are up to about half the intended height. Messrs. Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick's offices are up to the second story. The "Custom House Chambers," near the Circular Quay, are up to the cornice.

Mr. Lassetter's new premises in George-street are approaching completion; all the girders are in, and the cornice is about to be fixed. The extensive stores at the back, in York-street, are finished and are now occupied.

Messrs. Ashdown and Co.'s premises at the corner of George and King streets, are being taken down to make room for a spacious and commodious ironmongery warehouse.

The other building works in progress are of a less extensive character. A fine block of five lofty houses with shops in Market-street, the property of Mr. Coveney, is nearly finished. Two first-class five-storied dwelling houses are being commenced for Messrs. Cohen and Co., of Maitland, on the north side of Wynyard-square. A tasteful Gothic parsonage is about to be erected near St. Paul's Church, at Redfern. A commodious Wesleyan school-house in Bourke-street, is being roofed.

A stone dyke at the back of the new wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay is being proceeded with. The stone is obtained from the domain, and is conveyed in waggons upon rails laid along the wharf. Upon the completion of the dyke the space at the back will be filled in and reclaimed.

A contract has been taken by Mr. Calder for the construction of a brick tunnel for the sewer from Hay-street to the water course, forming a continuation of the stone tunnel carrying the sewer from the Haymarket to Darling Harbour; the tunnel will be oviform, 390 feet in length and six feet in height. A good road has been made, under the direction of the City Corporation, for the continuation of Charlotte-place across Church-hill to Kent-street.

RAILWAYS.

SINCE the opening last month of the line to Picton—completing Sir M. Peto and Co.'s contracts in this colony—nothing has occurred to call for special notice with regard to railway extensions. We have now on the three trunk lines 123 miles of railway opened for traffic; contracts have been taken for 109 miles of formation; and within a few weeks further lengths of thirty-one miles will be tendered for; making altogether, when completed, 263 miles of railway. The works now on hand will more than absorb the £750,000 voted by Parliament last session for railways, although at present, owing to the slow rate at which most of the extensions are being carried on, only a small portion of this sum has been expended. The question of railway extension has not yet been discussed this session in the Assembly, but the proposal of the Government to borrow nearly a million for that service is likely to promote much discussion when the estimate is proposed. The policy which has been forced on the Government, by resolutions of the House, is to push on at once with the three extensions simultaneously; and accordingly the Southern, the Western, and the Northern lines are being surveyed, plans and sections prepared, tenders invited, and contracts taken, as fast as these works can be proceeded with. It is agreed that the Southern line should be taken, through Goulburn towards the River Murray, and the Western line through Bathurst westward; but it is not likely that the Northern line will be continued northward beyond Murrurundi, a hundred miles from Maitland. The principal objection to its further extension in that direction appears to be, that it would run parallel with the coast, and that if a railway is required for the New England district, it should be carried thence to Grafton or some other sea port. It will be for Parliament to decide as to the direction the Northern line is to take if not continued beyond Murrurundi; and probably some definite proposal will be submitted by the Government, Mr. Whitton and Mr. Barton having recently made an inspection of that part of the country. One of the railway estimates for this session is—towards the extension of the railway to Mudgee; and should this diversion be approved of, it would probably commence at Muswellbrook, and be taken through Merriwa.

In answer to a question in the Assembly as to the amount of work which had been done on the new extensions, Mr. Arnold stated, that the payments made had been as follows:—On the Southern line, £27,000; on the Western line, £24,000; and on the Northern line, £2000. From these figures it would appear that of the three extensions the Western has been carried on with the greatest activity, the Southern extension having had the start by several months. Estimating the cost of the formation at £4500 per mile, only about an eighth of the work is at present done, although half the time of some of the contracts has expired. The present contracts are only for the formation, and when these are finished the lines will have to be ballasted and the rails laid, and it is scarcely likely that any of them will be ready for opening before the beginning of 1865. The unsatisfactory manner in which the contracts are being performed is about to be

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE NEW ZEALAND QUESTION.

In the inevitable division of opinion which interest, ignorance, and passion produce on every occasion, there are very opposite views on the merits of the New Zealand war. Some speak of the natives with contempt and detestation; others regard them as defenders of sacred rights, which we are invading on the assumption of superior power. The truth lies between these extremes; but those who occupy the middle way commonly pass without much demonstration, and though forming the larger mass are often overpowered by the voices of the minority.

The natives deserve the respect of Englishmen because they have shown characteristics such as we admire most in our ancestors, and regard as the best fruits of patriotism and civilization. They respect themselves; they love their country; they are fearless in war; they are apt to imitate and learn; they have exhibited in their intercourse with Europeans much sagacity; their conduct has often been chivalrous in a high degree. Anecdotes of this come from all quarters, and spread over all our records of the people. To the last hour of possible intercourse, and even beyond it, there have been characteristics such as could hardly fail to win on the sympathy and commiseration of mankind. For example, just on the eve of actual collision, one of the members of the Government visited a distinguished chief with the view of reconciliating him to the British authority, and inducing him to abstract himself from the war. He heard him with great courtesy and replied, in a quiet, unimpassioned but determined manner, that the war was now one of his race; that the country where the war was waged was to be the scene of his future career; that he belonged to Waikato, and that he would go to Waikato and die. This chief was possessed of property valued at £50,000, and it will be inevitably forfeited as the result of his participation with the rebel natives. But who could fail to admire the magnanimity of his resolution, however fatal it may prove to himself and to his race!

It would be absurd, however, to represent such a man as a specimen of the whole people. There are various shades from dignity and truthfulness down to the lowest scoundrelism and the most brutal ferocity, and we fear that it is the exhibition of the latter which will extinguish the sympathy for the natives, and cause many to reconcile themselves to the war of extermination.

On the other hand, there are those who make it to be a crime to attempt the subjugation of the natives. It is true that they have instituted monarchy, which is entirely new to them; that they have placed themselves under the government of a king with the one purpose of throwing off the authority of the British Crown. In their late intercourse with the Europeans, they have committed great outrages, and some of their last acts were such as no people having any respect for their own dignity and rights could possibly submit to—such as expulsion from territories already purchased from them—the violent separation of men from their wives and children, and the deliberate butchery of some unoffending settlers while employed in their ordinary occupations. For example, a young man not long from home was shot in his own verandah. An old man and his son were both destroyed by the hatchet of the natives while employed in their field pursuits. These are crimes which cannot be tolerated, and have flowed from the disorders arising out of an attempt to oppose the authority of the Crown and to exempt the native population from the salutary restraints of equal laws. Had we any doubt upon this subject we should certainly feel great scruples in giving any warm support to the colonists in their present position. Had they brought on the conflict by taking from the natives their land without purchase, had they refused them the equal protection of British law, or had they imposed upon them burdens of labour or taxation such as might have anything like the appearance of slavery;—if, in short, anything had been imposed by the English on the natives which Government does not regularly require from British subjects, we should have great reluctance, even under the dangers of the colony at the present moment, to sanction the application for assistance: but we are utterly unable to find any ground of complaint against the British rule that would be sustainable for a moment against any civilised government in the world.

The question is brought simply to this by the force of that passion for independence which has been awakened in the native mind—either they must yield, or the English must retire—either they must be conquered, or the English must perish. Having come to such a point, we cannot hesitate for a moment that it is the duty of every Englishman to give his sympathy to his own countrymen, and of every English colony to afford whatever aid may be consistent with its own safety, to bring this conflict to a speedy conclusion. A lingering war could only exasperate the passions and prevent justice being done at its close.

There is one point upon which some scruple may be raised—namely, the forfeiture of the land by the natives; but there are two great considerations. The war, produced by their insurrection, is imposing an enormous charge upon the British Government and the colony itself. By whom is that cost to be paid? Are those who have provoked war and made it inevitable, to go scot free, and even to carry off the plunder, as they did from Taranaki, back to the Waikato as the spoils of victory without making any restitution? There are rights on both sides, and surely those who make resistance necessary, by unjust aggressions, are bound to bear the consequences. It is clear that, whether in civil or political or international examples, the benevolence which would relieve from the consequences of wrong doing those who have been guilty, only animates them to new injustice, and leads them to defy the power which does not strike.

There are two forms in which people have been punished who have rebelled—one by their personal subjection, and the other by the confiscation of their property. The first is one of the question. No British Government would sanction an absolute confiscation of the native territory. It is vast, and at present for the most part uninhabited. A very small proportion of the entire country is occupied by the natives. There are great forests within but a few miles of Auckland, which are converted into natural fortresses by the natives, and from which they can sally at any moment to threaten and destroy. It is impossible that any Government should permit such a position to be held by an unreconciled race. It is requisite for its safety—even for the exercise of justice towards the natives—that they should be no longer objects of fear. To render them impotent it is necessary to acquire such portion of their territory as shall render their access impossible. The Government will occupy such posts, and drive back the native tribes—not into a desert land, nor into the sea, as they threaten the English people—but into territories equally fertile, but remote from the British towns, and where, if they think proper, they may renew those lessons which for some years seemed to have raised them so high as a people, and to have given them so large an amount of wealth. We understand that there is one native chief whose vicinity to the English has given such value to his land that he derives a revenue of £1100 per annum. Had not the English, or some other civilised power, settled in New Zealand, he would have been still a savage, with his blankets and his pigs, dividing his time between "horrid feasts" and interminable war. Had almost any other nation, save the English, taken possession of New Zealand, they would have made short work of his territorial rights, and the revenue he derives from English improvements would be the property of the Crown or of the settlers. But with such unexampled justice have the New Zealanders been treated, that they might convert all the territory they now possess into a fee simple, over which they could exercise all the rights of landowners, did they think proper to do so. But they have chosen, and their choice is fatal. Now the only issue of the war must be a retrograde movement on their part into the more distant portions of the island, and the absorption of so much territory as may indemnify the men on whom they have imposed the cost and labour of self-preservation by conquest.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 18.

THE NEW ZEALAND DIFFICULTY.

The New Zealand war is darkening and expanding, and will for some months to come increase in colonial interest beyond any event in the past of the Southern world. The natives show everywhere a preparedness for the conflict which proves the steady purpose of the conspiracy and the infatuation of those who have ignored, denied, or extenuated it. A war with the natives must be regarded with deep regret by all, and surely by none more than the settlers, whose lives and property are exposed to their enterprises. It can add no honour to the arms of Britain—it can give no territory to the Crown—it can only cause the loss of subjects, which, whether natives or settlers, such as must be the interest of the nation to cherish and preserve. But there is an overruling necessity before which wishes, hopes, and predilections have to bow. It is now clear that the war has been postponed too long, and that a heavy expiation will be paid for the folly and obstinacy which have at once deprecated it and made it inevitable.

The free commenting on the plans of the General in the New Zealand Press will probably be soon stopped, and we shall have to depend on the reports of Government for the appreciation of the progress and character of the war. Indeed we can hardly think it very desirable that discouraging or offensive criticisms should appear in the vicinity of the enemy, whose policy may be even suggested by the strictures of a correspondent. We have already seen descriptions of the direction of the war in the journals which common prudence should have induced the editors to suppress. It is really important that where the news may be conveyed from the white to the native camp in so few hours, that nothing should be said suggestive either of the plans of the General or the possible methods of obviating them.

General Cameron seems to have gone into the war with spirit. It was evident from his first appearance in New Zealand, that he both understood the gravity of the crisis and the best means to meet it. The time was past for compromise and palliations, and we believe that the entire proceedings have been calculated to encounter the present condition of affairs. There were many causes which made this war more formidable than contests with aborigines commonly are. The natives possess a physical force that would compare with an equal number of Europeans. They are capable of equal, perhaps greater fatigue; they have just sufficient knowledge to enable them to use all the means of resistance that a people without artillery can employ. They certainly are not wanting in courage, and they have shown a tenacity of purpose very rare among such people. Then they are peculiarly favoured in the country. It is a land of mountains and forests,—and often, except to those well acquainted with its paths, utterly impracticable. All the operations of the troops will be embarrassed by the difficulty of transport, by the danger of ambush, and by the uncertainty of information. An open battle in a populous country, where the people cannot quit their homes, would be determined in a day. The casualties of the skirmishes already taken place, show that a decisive engagement cannot be easily forced on the enemy, and that much life may be lost in this way before the strength or spirit of the natives is materially subdued.

The gallantry of our troops so warmly celebrated by their General, is a reflection of his own. We read that he advanced some yards ahead of the attacking party, and that his courage excited the warmest enthusiasm and the loudest cheers of his men. Perhaps he wisely gave this specimen of his own view of a soldier's duty, to counteract the sinister influence of many previous negative examples. There were occasions when both Napoleon and Wellington acted upon calculation in a similar way. They knew that nothing inspires soldiers with so much courage, or attaches them so strongly to their commander, as the idea that he does not set a higher value upon his own life than upon that of his men.

The occasions, however, are very rare when a General is justified in risking his life, and we certainly saw this example with very mixed emotions. What—if a bullet of some lurking savage destroyed the commander—would have been the effect upon the native mind as well as on the colonists? What depression on the one side and encouragement on the other! All semi-barbarous nations interpret a conspicuous success as an intimation of supernatural patronage, and as ominous of a final triumph. The death of a General in such a stage of the war might throw its direction into hands utterly unprepared, and cost the country hundreds of valuable lives. These are considerations which reconcile a soldier to receive the commands of his General without requiring him to be present at the moment of their execution in the hottest fight.

The spirit in which the services of volunteers are noticed by General Cameron will attach them both to the service and to himself. There he has a reserve which his predecessors discouraged, and he will find in the spirit and local knowledge of the settlers, to whom the issue of the war is a question of life and death, the return of the encouragement he has given them. As an old soldier, he must naturally prefer the troops of the line, but as a man of good sense he will regard rather the essentials than ornaments of an effective force. The world has learned by this time that there is a power in guerilla war and partisan action which no enemy can afford to despise, and that the enterprise which shapes its own course and takes its own way, requires only to be handled with discretion by some guiding mind to prove very useful. The marksmen of New Zealand with their Enfield rifles, accustomed to wield the axe, and to wind their way in the bush, will be more formidable to native warriors, than whole parks of artillery if moving alone.

Towards the success of the war we have several movements already accomplished. There is a large regular military force. There is an organisation of volunteers, of whom two thousand are under arms. There is a gunboat, ironclad, to ascend the Waikato. There is a military road by which the labour of transport will be abridged. There is the preparation of forces to penetrate the country and occupy the rebel territory. This last is doubtless the final object of General Cameron, and the great dread of the enemy. It is there peace must be sought as well as indemnity for the cost of life and property occasioned by the most unprovoked insurrection. Once for all, the New Zealand difficulty must be settled, or the time may come when, stimulated by still more powerful enemies, the hatchet of the savages will clear the country of its white inhabitants.

We suspect, as the conflict proceeds, it will assume a more treacherous and sanguinary character. The savage nature of the New Zealander will burst the feeble restraints of a recent civilisation. Reaction against European customs and restraints has been long evident, and the excitement of revenge will, we fear, revive the heathen system of war.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 14.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.—ENLISTMENT.

The Native Minister of New Zealand has visited this colony to prevail upon our Government to permit the removal of our troops, and further, to raise, if possible, in the Australias a corps to assist in this great crisis. The state of affairs is sufficient to justify considerable anxiety, although nothing like distrust of the issue of the conflict. The troops are yet quite insufficient to hold the necessary posts, and effect aggressive operations, and the natives are now thoroughly determined to test the strength of our arms. The war has drafted from the chief settlement all their young men, and Auckland has to be defended by Volunteers of the 2nd class. The Government of New Zealand under these circumstances offers a grant of land to persons willing to serve, with pay to the conclusion of the war, and rations to its close for a year. There will be two thousand young men qualified for bush warfare required, and their instant enrolment will give greater value to their help.

It is perfectly clear that the war is forced upon the colony, and that without regard to other considerations the law of self-preservation will justify the use of all means within its power. Even those who were once opposed to military measures are now convinced that the case cannot be met by any pacific scheme conceivable. We understand, on the authority of a gentleman who heard him, that Bishop Selwyn, who so long sided with the Maories against the settlers, has publicly expressed himself in these words,—"I am entirely with the Government. This war is a perfectly just war, and a perfectly necessary war." The natives have become so infatuated with the idea of independence of the Crown, and by the notion of superiority as a race, that all persuasion, promises, and entreaty, have been not only wasted, but have added fuel to the fire.

The situation of the settlers beyond the military posts must be one of great danger. As the steamer started they were gathering in Auckland, and all the distant coast had been visited to bring them away wherever accessible. The spirit of the chiefs generally is chivalrous, and they are disposed to observe the usages of civilised warfare, but they have only imperfect control over their own people, and there are some tribes who are demoralised, and whose tactics will be wholly savage. It is of great importance that a military force much stronger than that which now exists should be obtained, to prevent detachments from stealthily invading and destroying the scattered homesteads within the lines. At present the troops are unable to advance. They have crossed the Waikato with a view of occupying a line of country which would separate Auckland effectually from the natives; but, while this operation has been effected, the natives have obtained possession of the bush which lies between the advanced post and Auckland, and it requires all the Volunteer force that can be collected to assure the safety of the town. It is to relieve the troops under General Cameron from guarding the line he has occupied, so as to enable him to advance, that the Government require additional troops, and are calling for the assistance of the Australian Volunteers. Nothing is more to be deprecated than delay and indecision, unless it be rashness and failure. The force required now will have to be doubled, should any disaster interrupt its progress or break its communications. We do not think that the war will be very sanguinary, but it may be very tedious, unless the necessary force can be collected. Decision is humanity, both to our own soldiers and to the natives—a fine race, whose good qualities cannot fail to excite the deepest interest and admiration, and which must inspire the wish that by a demonstration of overwhelming force they may be induced to listen to terms of reconciliation and peace.

There are two points which may require some explanation. There are twenty-two millions of acres in the hands of the natives, and a large proportion is land of great fertility. The Assembly, last session, passed a law to give them an absolute possession by a Crown title of all this territory on condition that, with the privileges of British subjects, they would submit to the law. Had they followed this course, which many of them desired to do, but were borne down by the stronger spirits, they would have become enormously rich, and might have commanded an abundance of everything which the highest civilization could procure. These overtures have been rejected, and great crimes have been perpetrated, and now it is proposed that a war which they have made inevitable shall be made in some degree at their cost, and that a part of the territory immensely beyond their wants shall be the forfeiture of their rebellion.

This land will furnish the recompense of the military colonists by whom it will be conquered and among whomit will be distributed. There are no doubt many who will regard this course with hesitation, but we would ask them what can be done otherwise? Is the colony to be abandoned? Are the settlers, who have paid for their land, to be expelled? Are murders to remain unpunished? Are the British settlements to live in constant dread of invasion from mountain tribes which cannot be punished? Obviously all this is impossible; and mournful as the necessity may be for vigorous measures we can have no misgivings as to their justification. Two races are brought face to face with each other; the question of supremacy must be finally resolved. Retreat is utterly impossible.

Regret for the past is perhaps useless, but it is difficult to refrain from reflecting on the enormous blunders of the last three years, or from attributing a tremendous responsibility to those who have paralysed measures by which this crisis might have been averted. The great cost and peril of the present war is the natural result of a policy which disguised the true state of facts, because disguise was welcome to the Government at Home, and left the outbreak of the war to come upon the colony with the inconveniences of a surprise. Still even this may not be uncompensated if the whole Australian colonies should comprehend their common interest in the final settlement of the Maori difficulty, and rendering New Zealand as strong by its internal resources as it is important by its geographical position.

In another column the advertisement of the New Zealand Government will explain its plans and its offers. This is the first time in our history when the common interest of the Southern world has made Australians brethren in arms. It will be seen whether our young men fond of adventure, and fearless of danger, will muster to the rescue of their colonial brethren in this great trial and peril. There are many who are far worse employed, and who, in the excitement of a military life, would find a recompense for its dangers.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 15.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MAIL.

The time has come when Parliament and the Government must come to some positive decision as to the proposals made for increasing the steam communication with England. According to the tenor of the last accounts from England, the Home Government has declined to contribute towards the establishment of a mail service by way of Panama, but was prepared to accept the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to double their present service for an extra subsidy of £50,000 a year. As the refusal is peremptory, and such as to leave no room for expecting any change of action for some time to come, we must needs submit to the inevitable. We have missed this time the chance of assistance from the Royal West India Mail Company. It has been the fashion of that company, whenever its contract was running out, to manifest a spasmodic interest in the extension of their line to Australia, so as to establish a broader basis for their claims. But they have just secured the renewal of their contract for six years at a remunerative rate of subsidy, and are therefore not careful to trouble themselves with any extended speculative operations on this side of the isthmus. They will be very happy to receive the traffic which any other company may pour upon their trunk line; but unless secured by a very satisfactory subsidy, they are hardly enterprising enough to adventure any heavy risks on their own account.

But though the influence of that company may have been wanting to press the scheme, Mr. Crosbie Ward must have said all that could be said on behalf of New Zealand, and Mr. Hamilton fully obeyed his instructions on behalf of New South Wales. The case, therefore, we must suppose was fully and forcibly put, and as the Home Government will not go into the scheme we cannot compel it, and must wait till circumstances bring it into a different frame of mind. The colonies interested in the route are not strong enough to open it out by themselves. The guarantee, we have already seen, would devolve exclusively on New South Wales and New Zealand, and at present we must not hope for a less subsidy than somewhere between a hundred and a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. But though in this matter we may still have to submit to hope deferred, the project must be considered as not abandoned, but only postponed; it will still stand as an aspiration towards the realisation of which we continually tend. The arguments in its behalf remain as strong as ever. It would open up a duplicate route valuable alike in peace and in war; it would give us quick and direct communication with America; it would relieve us from the pressure of monopoly, and would open out a prospect of cheaper passages between Australia and Europe.

Meanwhile, if we must wait a wee before we get all this, the question arises, what are we to do with the offer which comes to us from the other side, and to this question we must give an immediate answer. The present monthly service costs £134,672. Another £50,000 will double the accommodation, and the new system could be put in operation in a few months. There is no other way in which a fortnightly mail could be obtained for the same money or in the same time. The Home Government is willing to take its half of the burden; and £25,000 divided out amongst the colonies would not press very heavily on our finances. The share of this colony would not be more than seven or eight thousand a year. Most, if not all, the other colonies will fall in with the scheme, even if, like ourselves, they do so with some sort of demur. Queensland aspires to a Torres Straits route, which will come in due time. But for a year or two yet that colony will not be able to take the burden on its own shoulders. Its slender revenue is otherwise booked. Indeed it evaded as much as possible the small subsidy required for carrying its mails from Sydney to Brisbane. The return of post is generally secured by the present arrangement, and as Queensland comes off with a very light per centage of the total cost, its convenience will be great when compared with the charge made.

Nothing will thoroughly suit New Zealand but the Panama route. That colony is worse off than Queensland, inasmuch as being more remote it always misses the return of post. But a fortnightly mail by Suez would have the advantage of reducing the course of post from five months to four and a half, and under the present circumstances of that colony even this is an advantage not to be despised, if nothing better can be secured. South Australia can hardly be expected to accept the proposal with readiness, because she must either duplicate or abandon the branch service to King George's Sound. The former would be a very heavy strain on the revenue of the colony, and the latter would be the surrender of an arrangement, in the persistent maintenance of which the colonists have prided themselves. But South Australia could not well stand aloof if the scheme is carried out; and if the other colonies say yes, she has no option but to succumb. The acceptance of the proposal will of course strengthen the company's monopoly, but it will only be for three years, and there is no present prospect of any rival service being established within that period. Moreover, we must acknowledge that though the rates of passage money are so high as to be prohibitory to all but the very wealthy, the delivery of the mails, which is the special service for which we contract, has been performed with commendable regularity. The present subsidy is undoubtedly a high one; but if we get the service doubled for an addition of a little more than one-third of the present payment, we shall get more nearly the value of our money. One advantage of having the fortnightly mail by the same route, would be that in case of any breakdown in or near port, the delayed mail would be kept back only a fortnight instead of a month. To have European mails going out and coming in twice a month, would be an additional toil and cost to many persons, the prospect of which is not very welcome. But looking to the disturbed politics of the world, and to the growing commerce of these colonies, a communication with England only once a month—liable to be interrupted for several weeks, by any accident to the machinery of the steamers—cannot be considered sufficient.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 5.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The return which was read to the Assembly the other night, with respect to the way in which railway works have been executed by the different contractors who have had a share in them, was, no doubt, strictly accurate in all its details; yet, without explanation, it would lead a person unacquainted with the facts to form a false conclusion; for it would seem to sustain the inference that Messrs. Peto and Co. were the least punctual, the most dilatory, and therefore the least reliable of all the contractors to whom we have given a trial. But this, it is scarcely necessary to say, is not the case. Apart from the magnitude of the works, there were special reasons that retarded the fulfilment of their original agreement, and after the experience gained by the quarrels in which the department became entangled, it is not likely that either the Government or contractors would allow themselves to be drawn into a similar position again.

As a general rule, there can be no doubt that a large contractor is in a position to push work more expeditiously than a small contractor. He has the advantage of the practical knowledge gained from a previous wide experience; he has the requisite plant; he can avail himself at once of the services of an organised staff; and he is able to furnish that capital without which only very slow progress can be made at first.

The only substantial objection that has been made to large contractors is that they have an appetite for large profits, and that the work is done cheaper by letting it out in small sections. The rates at which tenders have of late been sent in, seem to give some justification to this assertion; but, at the same time, the difference is not so real as it appears to be. A far greater amount of office work and office expenditure is created in one case than in the other, and the time saved is also to be taken into account. On the Southern line, the No. 2 Contract beyond Picton has been in abeyance for something like seven months. The rest of the line, therefore, even if completed to date, would be rendered useless until the whole were finished. For this delay, there is no compensation, and losses of this kind ought to be taken into account when calculating the cheapness of detached works. From a responsible contractor who binds himself to time under penalty, the fine can at least be levied. So far as the present appearances go, there is but one of the successful tenderers who fairly promises to get his work done to time, and the prices are too low to allow of any severe penalties for shortcomings. The Government must needs be tolerant, or else it will ruin that very race of small contractors which the small contract system is specially intended to rear.

Those, however, who are anxious to precipitate the construction of railways should not fail to remember that other things ought to go hand in hand with them. In an old country, if a railway were made by magic in a night, there would be the population and the traffic to make good use of it on the morrow. But in a colony like this, where we have a thin and scattered population, and where the waste lands have to be enclosed and cultivated, where the mineral wealth has to be opened, where the manufactories have to be built,—where, in fact, industry has to a large extent to be created, it must necessarily take time for a railway to draw business and revenue.

And not only is time wanted, but additional population also. Railways do not pay where human habitations are scarce. If we are to push our railways rapidly for the purpose of precipitating the development of our colonisation, we ought at the same time to take the necessary measures for increasing our population at a similar rate. Even to make the lines at any considerable speed would require more hands. There is but a limited number of men available or obtainable to be employed on the works; and if we want to get on three times as fast, we must put on three times the number of hands.

Still more is it necessary to increase the population in order to provide settlers. We talk about clearing forests, opening up iron and copper mines, giving an impetus to quartz-crushing, and creating divers fresh industries in the now solitary bush as soon as the iron road shall have conquered the prohibitory difficulties of transit. And these expectations are reasonable enough. They are justified by what is already known of the material resources of the colony, and those resources are at present but very imperfectly understood. They will disclose themselves more fully as they come to be developed. But this is impossible without a larger population. Fresh industries, and an expansion of present industries, want fresh labour.

Even to pay the interest on the debt we need a larger population. Already the pressure of the annual charge is beginning to show itself no unimportant item on the Estimates, and calls for fresh taxation to meet it. If we double or treble it, the burden will become relatively heavier, unless the numbers to bear the burden increase as fast as the burden itself increases. Besides the interest, there is the repayment of the principal.

Mr. Samuel, in his motion laid before the Assembly, proposes a charge of two per cent. as a sinking fund. The proposal is but simply honest. But let any one calculate what the annual burden will be, and then ask whether it is not necessary to have a larger population to bear it.

The railway works having been now let to a considerable extent, it would be impossible to hand them over to any new contractor without compensating those who have already obtained the contracts. But it would be possible to apply the principle Mr. Samuel advocates with respect to a line from Goulburn to Albury or Deniliquin, or from Bathurst westward, or from Singleton to the north-west.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 10.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

The emigration movement towards these colonies will, if managed with discretion, give a new impetus to their prosperity. We have not been anxious to push this question until the public mind shall have undergone the necessary instruction and correction, and by the consequences of former errors come to perceive that those who advise that immigration should be prevented are, whether intentionally or not, the obstructives of general welfare. Our last news informs us that a considerable number of persons from the most distressed districts of England have free passages to Victoria; that a hundred single men were starting for Melbourne in one vessel—that the endeavours of the Victorian Emigration Society are promoted vigorously by the London merchants—and that subscriptions to the amount of £6000 have been raised. A similar movement is being made towards New Zealand. A public meeting was held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle to take leave of a body of emigrants for Albertland. It seems that Queensland is still the favourite colony, and that emigration is unabated. Some are starting for Rockhampton, a place only of yesterday. These are all the result of new methods of collecting a class of emigrants who are likely to understand and work out the principles of British government. What is somewhat astonishing is that a great tendency to emigrate towards the Northern States of America still continues, notwithstanding the dangers and troubles incident to the war.

In all these movements New South Wales has been unrepresented, and it becomes a question whether the time has not arrived when some stimulus should be applied to direct emigration towards this colony, so desirable in many respects, and possessing advantages which newer regions would be long acquiring.

The notice of the Immigration Department, which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 19th, describes the conditions on which emigrants may be assisted. The Irish population has largely embraced the opportunity. The characteristic which is so honourable to the people of that country—the love of kindred and sympathy with those whom they have left behind them—which has bridged the ocean in thousands of instances to persons who never could have quitted their native land save by the aid of their emigrated friends—is well worthy the attention of other classes of the population. The English and Scotch are far less united, and have lost much more the character of a homogeneous and primitive people. The Scotchman or Englishman in the country of his adoption ceases to regard with peculiar interest any save those who are his nearest of kin in the fatherland, and in a few years all ties are finally sundered. But it is necessary in order to preserve the colonies from an undesirable preponderance of one nation, that others should follow the example of their Irish fellow colonists. No man, whether an Englishman or Irishman, would wish to see the entire country in the hands of one race, although it were his own. There is something useful in the admixture—a moderating influence upon prejudices and passions, which every one has observed and felt, and a diffusion of the different forms of civilised life which tends to so much improvement. For example, there is the skilled Scotch mechanic; there is the stout English labourer, and the affectionate Irish maid servant. All these have contributed to the advantages of the colony by the qualities which belong to them *par excellence*, and we should be sorry to see any of them withdrawn. The more educated classes of all nations are pretty much the same. It is the tendency of higher, perhaps we may say epicurean, cultivation to assimilate the minds of men, and to give them a community of ideas and character. Thus it happens that there is a prodigious difference between the peasantry of different countries, the aristocracy of all countries mingle on the same footing, and are hardly distinguishable one from another.

Among the great permanent wants of this community is a continual influx of young women, who can for a time be employed at wages in household work, and who, by a very rapid process, would no doubt pass off to the duties and position of housewives. There must be many who have all the moral qualities and social habits necessary to make them useful servants, thrown off from the stoppage of their usual occupations. It is true that they would not be capable of West-end employment, and might be awkward if turned into a French kitchen; but among moderate people, whose habits are inexpensive, they soon learn what it is necessary to know in order to become very desirable servants. We see that a considerable number are being dispatched to Victoria in this capacity.

The societies in England are very desirous of receiving the co-operation of the colonists, and under the regulations of Government it will be possible to assist them greatly. For example, by the payment of £100 any gentleman in this country might obtain twenty-five tickets. These he might transmit to the Emigration Societies, and there can be no question that they would gladly purchase them, and thus relieve him from any actual sacrifice, for, by the second clause of the regulations, it is said that any person may introduce from the United Kingdom emigrants of the labouring classes without naming them in the colony, on payment of the following rates—that is to say, £4 for all above twelve and under forty years of age. A number of persons uniting together to purchase tickets under this regulation might ensure the direction of a part of the stream of emigration towards New South Wales. As it was formerly understood, it was necessary to name the intending immigrant, but this provision could be easily evaded. A paper sent home under one name could, by a temporary adoption of that name, be transferred to another, and so it often happened. No doubt there is danger of perverting facilities of this kind—that they might be purchased by workhouses, and even less respectable establishments, but it is to be supposed that the Commissioners watch over the quality of the immigrants, and take care that the certificates of their character shall be properly scrutinised. But a better arrangement than this would be perfectly possible. Were a considerable number of colonists to unite and take these tickets they might call upon some dozen gentlemen in each of the three capitals, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, to constitute themselves a commission to dispense the tickets, and to see the character and fitness of the parties who have the advantage of them. In short, the only thing we require is organisation, and without it we can accomplish nothing. Are there not then some gentlemen in the colony having the means at their control, who will risk the outlay of a certain small sum of money to secure a great public advantage? We have known much smaller communities, with resources far more slender and powers of absorption far less, who have raised such funds and watched over their application. Doubtless there has been here the discouragement of popular feeling that blocks up every way and renders all effort for the public good a source of mortification and disappointment. Men retire into their own selfish interests, not from mere selfishness, but because experience has told them that to attempt anything for the advantage of the community is to become a mark for that intolerable insolence which is more to be dreaded for its power than its force.

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But surely we are reaching the end of that wretched epoch. The damage done by the ascendancy of vulgar and ignorant prejudices has been felt sufficiently to destroy their power, and to teach men not absolutely destitute of sense to despise them.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 20.

SLAVERS AMONG THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ISLANDS.

SURELY no man in whose soul a human emotion survives will read without tears the subjoined article narrating atrocities recently committed among the islands of the South Pacific. Indignation and horror are not the words to express the depth of that passion which such scenes must stir up in every heart. The vocabulary of crime contains no epithet fit to designate these ruthless murderers, who desolate and destroy with a calm satanic deliberation. What a lesson on the character of slavery! Behind these men, the opprobrium of civilisation, there are others equally guilty—capitalists, ship-owners, merchants. These poor people, who perish by every form of perfidy and violence, are said to pray for their enemies. Our invocation is that justice may overtake them with swift destruction; for if we would not deprive them of the last hope of the wicked in Divine mercy, we certainly should rejoice to find it their only resource. Can nothing be done? Are there no means to check these atrocities? Can this community, so rich in every blessing, find no channel by which they can afford relief or protection—by which they can send to condign punishment these enemies of the human race?

"While lying at anchor at Apia, Navigator Islands, Captain Lyons, of the Ocean, brig, obtained the following particulars from parties just arrived in a small schooner:—

"On the 23rd May, the schooner Emily arrived at Apia from Sunday Island, situated latitude 29·12 S., longitude 178·13 W., and furnished the following particulars of the doings of one of the several slavers that are striking terror into the natives of the several groups visited by them. The schooner Emily sailed from Bay of Islands 3rd February, for Sunday Island, and on arrival there found a large barque at anchor. On the captain of the schooner landing he saw a number of natives that he knew to come from Duke of York and Duke of Clarence Islands, and, as he could speak their language, they told him how that the barque had visited their islands, and that the captain and crew, well armed, landed in their boats, drove all the people down to the beach at the point of the bayonet, took every man old and young that had any strength, and took them on board the ship, leaving none on the two islands but a few old white-headed men, and some women and children. The islands are almost depopulated. There were a number of natives from Savage Island on board, as well as from Manikie, Danger, Easter, and other islands. There were about twenty-five women, and forty children taken off Easter Island. When the slaver made Danger Island, the Missionary ashore sent a canoe off, to know what vessel it was, and to obtain information. On the canoe coming alongside, both it and the man were hoisted on board, the latter was put below the hatches, and the former broken up for firewood. The object of the slaver visiting Sunday Island was to try and restore the health of his cargo, 'which must have been very numerous,' as 300 or more of men, women, and children that were in a dying state, owing to their crowded condition, were landed in a most deplorable plight. They were so emaciated and feeble that they could not stand, some not able to crawl. The first launch load that was landed consisted of fifty-three men; only three could stand of the number, three were found dead on the launch reaching the beach, and the residue were hauled out of the boat in the roughest manner to be conceived, and thrown on the beach—some beyond the surf, and others in it. Several were drowned where they were thrown, and eighty died immediately after being landed. Some, not having strength to crawl beyond the reach of the tide, were drowned. As soon as some of the others gained a little strength, and were able to move about, they eat almost anything that came in their reach, and the consequence was, that diarrhœa, flux, and cramp seized them and carried them off in numbers. The dead bodies were buried on the beach, in the sand, and when the tide rose and the surf set in, all the bodies were disinterred and strewed all over the beach, and allowed to remain as the tide left them; on the 19th April, a considerable number of the people had partially recovered, and were able to walk about. Many of them intended to start for the high land, just before the sailing of the barque, and hide themselves, which they can do, as the island is favourable for that purpose. The slaver is a beautiful-looking vessel of about 400 tons measurement, and is remarkably fast in her sailing qualities. She has various names, flies a variety of flags, and is well armed. The captain and the greater part of the officers are Spaniards. Her crew is well appointed; beside petty officers, there are twenty men of various nations before the mast. When lying at anchor at Sunday Island, and when a portion of the ship's crew were on shore on duty, there was a well organised system of signalling carried on all the time by those on shore and the ship. They were continually on the alert. If a sail hove in sight, which was occasionally, 'as whale ships have been accustomed for years to get supplies there,' they immediately got underway. Every time the captain landed he was armed with a gun, revolvers, and bowie-knife. Everything that was on the island, such as cattle, pigs, fowls, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, and anything that was useful to him, were appropriated to his own use. He was to sail direct for Callao on 1st May. This vessel is one of seven, of a similar nature, that are known to have been among the islands. This same barque visited the east end of Upolo,—'one of the Navigator Islands,'—and took a native out of a trading boat that was returning to Apia, as well as what money there was, and some oil, and afterwards sent the boat adrift with one European in it, when the land was just visible from the ship, without food or water. The boat reached the land after being at sea two days. The population of Sunday Island before the arrival of the slaver, consisted of four families, numbering twenty-two in all. Their occupation was cultivating a variety of vegetables, and rearing stock to supply the whaling ships that periodically visited the island. In fourteen days after the natives were landed out of the slaver, the residents, 'who were Europeans,' were attacked by the same disease as the natives were, and in a few days eight out of the twenty-two died. On the arrival of the schooner, all of them but one man were ill, and he had to attend to all, as well as bury the dead. As soon as the residue would bear removal, they were taken on board the schooner, and on its arrival at Apia, they had all recovered. Some families had lost a father, some a mother, and one both father and mother. There was a poor little girl of fourteen months old, and her brother of eleven years old, who were left destitute and orphans. The little girl found a kind protector at Apia, and the little boy is on board the Ocean, brig. Sunday Island is uninhabited now."

INAUGURATION OF THE WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION AT NEWINGTON.

THE spacious structure, formerly the residence of Mr. Blaxland, at Newington, on the Parramatta River, having recently been brought into use for a collegiate institution in connection with the Wesleyan body, the institution was publicly inaugurated on Thursday, 23rd July. The extensive and well-built premises have undergone a thorough repair, the promoters of the institution having obtained a five years' lease of the property, which comprises about twenty-five acres of land. The school, which is placed under the direction of the Rev. J. A. Manton, as principal, was commenced on the 16th instant, with twenty boys, and two young men as students for the ministry.

A steamer, chartered for the purpose, left Sydney with about a hundred ladies and gentlemen; besides which, there were about fifty visitors from Parramatta and the neighbourhood. Amongst those who were present at the inauguration were the Rev. Messrs. Watkin, Chapman, Eggleston, Rigg, Ironside, Kaboue, Schofield, Wilkinson, and Hurst; also, the Hon. W. Byrne, M.L.C.; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr. Alexander, M.C.A.; Mr. B. James, Mr. Pocock, and Captain Kendall.

Soon after the arrival of the party at Newington, a religious service was held in the commodious chapel adjacent to the house. The devotional exercises were commenced with the singing of the hymn, "Except the Lord conduct the plan;" after which, the Rev. W. Schofield offered up prayer, and the Rev. S. Wilkinson read the third chapter of Proverbs.

The Rev. S. RABONE was then called to the chair and made a few introductory remarks. He congratulated his friends on that most auspicious occasion. He did not look upon the institution they were met to inaugurate as altogether sectarian, but he believed that the whole of the Christian public sympathised with the object. He felt a deep interest in the establishment, and he was sure they would all join in the hope and prayer that this might prove the beginning of a great and glorious institution in connexion with the Wesleyan church. He had for many years regarded it as a shame that the Wesleyans in New South Wales had no such institution as this for their boys. He would now request the Principal of the institution to deliver the inaugural address.

The Rev. J. A. MANTON commenced his address by alluding to the fatiguing labours, and the continued anxiety which he had gone through in the formation of the institution they were met to inaugurate; and after remarking that their presence must be taken as an indication of their desire to promote the interests of the institution, proceeded to contrast the condition of Wesleyan Methodism in New South Wales fifty years ago with its present state. It was on the 12th March, 1812, that the first class meeting was held in Sydney, at which time there was only twelve Wesleyan Methodists in the colony. In the year 1830, there was about fifty-five church members in the Sydney circuit, so slow and hitherto had been the progress of the Wesleyans. But now what was the position of the Wesleyan body? Why, the last returns showed that the number of attenders on public worship in this colony was 195,869; and the number of scholars in the Sunday Schools, 70,367. Surely this was something over which we might rejoice. But in the midst of all this prosperity, we had not yet succeeded in raising an educational institution for the sons of our more wealthy people; and it was much to be feared that we had lost vast numbers of fine promising young men in consequence of that want. We must all know the influence of early training, and the deep impressions that our first instructors made upon our minds. Many of the sons of Wesleyan parents, who had made considerable advances in secular learning, and had become fitted to move in those positions to which God in His providence had called them, had been led away by the bias given in the course of their education, from the faith of their fathers, and in many cases, it was to be feared, had been led away from religion altogether. If we had formed here an educational institution of a purely secular character, we might look forward to similar results; but we had not done so—we had connected something more than this with our system. What we professed to give here was a strictly religious and a strictly moral education in connection with the higher branches of secular learning. The system of education embraced all the branches of a thoroughly sound classical and mathematical education; so that the pupils, should they remain long enough, would be fitted to pass matriculation examinations in the Sydney or any other University. But in addition to that, strict attention would be paid to the morals of the pupils, and their minds would be directed to subjects of the highest importance. The Scriptures would be read and explained, daily prayer would be offered; and he trusted that that prayer would not be a mere formal bowing of the knee, but that there would be throughout the school with both masters and pupils an intense desire to study and to prepare for the work which God had given them to do; and the great object set in view would be the conversion of the soul to God. We felt that all learning, however valuable it might be, was inferior to that. In the negotiations that had led to our obtaining this property, some objections were offered to the place on account of the proximity of the abattoirs, but these had since been removed, and no inconvenience whatever was to be apprehended on that account. He had lately been under some perplexity owing to the non-arrival of the masters who had been sent for from England; but at an opportune moment the Rev. M. Moulton had arrived, and his services had been engaged for the school. So that he had already commenced. There (pointing to the scholars) were his family; and he meant to have an increasing family. The institution was open to the sons of parents of all religious denominations, and there would be no attempt made to stir up sectarian animosities; the great effort would be to make them Christians; and any parent that did not wish his son's soul to be converted had better not send him to Newington. There was another object we had in view, which was the training of young men for the ministry, and preparing them to enter upon that great and glorious work. He was happy to say that there were already two divinity students—Mr. Trotter and Mr. Belford—both of whom had come from the Manning River to be prepared for the work of the Christian Ministry. It was right to state that the children were not upon the foundation of the institution; they were there at their own expense; they had availed themselves of the opening of the institution to enter upon a course of study amongst their own people. He had only one further observation to make; it was with regard to the extremely liberal character of this institution. It was not confined to Wesleyans. We did not care who came. We wanted to do a great work in the fear of God and for the benefit of all mankind, and it was our desire and prayer that when we were gone multitudes of our race would be receiving lasting benefits from the use of this and similar institutions. May Heaven's best blessing rest upon parents and children, on masters and teachers, and on the Church of God to all eternity. Amen.

The Rev. J. EGGLESTON was then called on, and in the course of a short address said, he had long felt the importance of an institution of this kind,—in order that the youth belonging to our body might be well grounded in the principles of religion in early life. As a body, we had materially suffered in consequence of having had no such institution. He contended that there ought to be a religious element associated with secular instruction.

The service concluded with the doxology and prayer.

The company then again adjourned to the house, and partook of luncheon, well supplied tables being laid in the two principal apartments. Having satisfied their appetites, they proceeded to make an inspection of the establishment and of the beautiful adjacent grounds.

At three o'clock, another service was held in the front verandah, when Mr. Caldwell was voted to the chair, and after a financial statement had been read by the treasurer, addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. Hurst and J. Watkin, Mr. G. Cakes, and Mr. Davis, Mayor of Goulburn. At the close of the meeting a subscription list was opened, and the sum of £200 was soon raised.

At half-past four o'clock the steamer left Newington with the visitors from Sydney.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

JULY, 1863.

THE number of births registered during July, was 236, viz., 134 males, and 102 females, being 97 in excess of the Deaths; 23 above the number recorded in the month of July, 1862; 36 above the average of the corresponding month of the sexennial period preceding it; and the highest number registered during the same term.

The Deaths were 139, viz., 74 males and 65 females; or, 39 above those registered in the corresponding month of last year. The largest number of Deaths again occur in Bourke and Fitzroy Wards, 39 and 26 respectively; together 46·76 per cent. of the whole. The other Wards are nearly equal.

The mortality amongst Children under 5 years of age was at the rate of 36·69 of the total Deaths. The following shews the proportion for the corresponding month of the past seven years.

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.		
1857	30	106	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths	28·13
1858	56	113		50·00
1859	19	100		39·00
1860	128	222		57·65
1861	35	92		38·04
1862	36	100		36·00
1863	51	139		36·69

The mean temperature of the month, registered at the Sydney Observatory, was 51·2, and the ozone in the atmosphere 3·5—the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was (71·1) on the 31st July, the lowest was 49·1 on the 18th and 20th July, which were equal.

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of JULY, 1863.

District.	Births. Males.	Females.	Total.		Deaths. Males.	Females.	Total.
1.—Sydney	124	106	230	...	70	64	134
2.—Balmain	16	5	21	...	7	7	14
3.—Glebe	9	13	22	...	3	1	4
4.—Newtown	11	5	16	...	3	4	7
5.—Redfern and Botany	25	21	46	...	10	5	15
6.—Paddington	14	10	24	...	2	7	9
7.—Cooper's	3	8	11	...	0	0	0
8.—St. George	7	4	11	...	0	0	0
9.—St. Leonards	7	7	14	...	0	1	1
Total	206	166	439	...	99	88	187

PUBLIC COMPANIES' REPORTS.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company was held on Tuesday, 28th July, Hon. C. Kemp, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair.

The Manager read the following report and balance sheet:—

At a general meeting of the shareholders, held at the banking house, on Tuesday, the 28th day of July, 1863, the following report was presented:

The Board of Directors, with pleasure, meet the Proprietors, and now furnish them with the following statement of the bank's position for the half-yearly period to 30th June, 1863.

The net profits for the half-year, after deducting rebate upon bills, all expenses of management, reduction of costs of premises, allowance for bad and doubtful debts, &c, and including undivided profits from the previous half-year, amount to £31,362 17 6

As to which the directors have decided upon the following appropriation, viz.:—

For dividend for half-year, at rate of 15 per cent. per annum (same being now payable)	£24,000	0 0
For augmentation of reserve fund, which is thereby raised to £72,000	4,000	0 0
Which leaves a balance of undivided profits carried into next half-year's accounts of	3,362	17 6
	£31,362	17 6

During the half-year branches of the bank have been opened at Wagga Wagga, and at Carcoar, which are being gradually developed.

The applications for amended Parliamentary powers in this, and for powers in the colony of Queensland, which have been found advisable, and which have already met with the sanction of the proprietary, are now being prosecuted.

On this occasion the director, who retires in rotation, is the Honorable Charles Kemp, Esq., M.L.C.; Charles Parbury, Esq., a duly qualified shareholder, has given notice that he is a candidate for the vacancy.

It will devolve upon this meeting to elect two auditors to serve during the ensuing year.

CHARLES KEMP, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Dr.

To capital paid up	£120,000	0 0
Reserve	68,000	0 0
Notes in circulation	199,946	0 0
Bills in circulation	4,358	6 6
Balances due to other banks	6,031	2 4
Deposits and other liabilities	1,181,410	14 8
Profit and loss account	41,212	9 6
	£1,820,948	13 0

Cr.

By Coin	£245,777	17 1
Bullion	13,765	14 4
Notes and bills of other banks	15,160	5 9
Balances due by other banks	87,165	15 1
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank	1,423,136	19 2
Bank premises, furniture, &c.	30,944	1 7
	£1,820,948	13 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To rebate on bills current	£2,849	13 0
Dividend account for payment of a dividend for past half-year, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum	24,000	0 0
Reserve fund	4,000	0 0
Balance, undivided profit carried forward to next half-year	3,362	17 6
	£41,212	9 6

Cr.

By amount undivided profit from last half-year	£3,335	2 4
Net profit for half-year, ending 30th June, 1863	37,877	7 2
	£41,212	9 6

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.

June 30th, 1863—To balance	£72,000	0 0
	£72,000	0 0

Cr.

December 31st, 1862—By balance	£68,000	0 0
June 30th, 1863—By transfer from profit and loss	4,000	0 0
	£72,000	0 0

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

MR. CHARLES PARBURY was elected a director in the room of Hon. C. Kemp, Esq, M.L.C., who retired by rotation.

Messrs. Charles Smith and H. E. A. Allan were re-elected auditors.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Joint Stock Bank was held on Friday, July 31st, at noon. Mr. J. Brewster in the chair.

The MANAGER read the following report and balance-sheet:—

"The directors submit to the proprietors the following report of the business of the bank for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1863:—

Balance of undivided profits from last half-year	£506	14 8
Profits for the past six months, after deducting rebate on current bills and all expenses of management, and writing off £1000 on account of the bank premises in Sydney, and 10 per cent. for bank premises at the branches on account of alterations and fittings, and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts	25,675	0 3
Together	£26,181	14 11

"Which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows, namely:—

To reserve fund, £10,000. To dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the bank (£375,000), and in pursuance of the provisions of the deed of settlement, they declare the dividend accordingly, £15,000	25,000	0 0
Leaving	£1,181	14 11

"Being balance of undivided profits carried forward.

"The reserve fund, with the above addition, will amount to £22,864 6s 6d.

"The bank's business both in Sydney and at the branches shows steady progress, and the directors have every confidence in continued improvement. During the half-year there have been no losses on banking operations, but the directors deeply regret the recent robbery of a parcel of notes in course of transmission from Mudgee. The Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.P., has resigned the office of director, and the proprietors have to elect a director in his stead. John Hayley Darvall, Esq., M.P., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice for election to the office. The dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 3rd August."

BALANCE SHEET of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, 30th June, 1863.

Dr.

To capital paid up	£375,000	0 0
Notes in circulation	180,825	10 0
Deposits and other liabilities	796,653	1 1
Profit and loss	26,181	14 11
Reserve fund	12,864	6 6
	£1,391,526	14 6

Cr.

By coin	£109,816	2 3
Bullion	778	12 5
Notes of other banks	21,985	5 0
Bank premises	66,026	0 6
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank	1,193,319	14 6
	£1,391,526	14 6

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

To rebate on current bills ...	£4113	19 4
Less rebate on bank post bills (deposit bills) not due ...	3730	8 5
	£383	10 11
To dividend for half-year, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum	15,000	0 0
Reserve fund	10,000	0 0
Balance	1,181	14 11
	£26,535	10 10

Cr.

By balance brought forward	£506	14 8
Profits for the half-year (before debiting rebate, £3383 13s. 11d.)	26,028	16 2
	£26,535	10 10

RESERVE FUND.

Dr.

To Balance	£12,864	6 6
Cr.		
By balance brought forward	£12,864	6 6
Amount from profit and loss	10,000	0 0
	£22,864	6 6

JOHN BREWSTER, Chairman.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Mr. J. B. Darvall, M.P., was elected a director, in the room of the Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.P., who had resigned.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE adjourned half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company was held on Monday, 27th July. Mr. M. Metcalfe in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. J. E. Sbeworth, read the following report, which was subsequently adopted:—

Report of the directors of the Sydney Exchange Company for the half-year ending June 30th, 1863.

The company's offices and stores continue tenanted as at last half-year, the only vacancy being one of the small cellars at the Pitt-street or western end of the cellars.

The advertising boards also continue fully occupied; there has been a slight increase in the rental derivable therefrom.

The number of subscribers to the reading-room continues quite equal to that at date of last report.

A statement of accounts duly audited is now submitted. The sum of £583 19s. 10d. stands at the credit of the company in the Commercial Bank. The amount of rents now due, but uncollected, is £671s 7d., showing a balance of £1155 6s. 6d. to the credit of the company's account.

Debentures for the sum of £1500 falling due on the 1st instant have been paid, and fresh ones issued at a reduced rate of rent, viz., six per cent.

In compliance with the resolution of the general meeting of proprietors, held on the 5th of February last, the directors have required the funds at their disposal.

The sum available on the 30th June, consisting of Cash Balance in Commercial Bank £562 19 10
And rentals due at same date 572 9 7

Together £1135 8 5

would enable the directors to declare a dividend of two and a half per cent., but, in place of doing so, they recommend that this sum shall be placed at interest to form a fund to pay off the debentures falling due.

It devolves upon this meeting to elect two directors in room of William Spain, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is ineligible for re-election for a period of one year, and of John Taylor, Esq., deceased.

Messrs. Michael E. Murnin and F. H. Dangar have signified their willingness to serve if elected. Also to elect two auditors in room of Messrs. Charles Frith and F. W. Cape whose term of service has expired.

M. METCALFE, chairman.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the company's office, on Friday, 31st July. Captain Eldred in the chair.

The manager, Mr. S. Clark, read the report, which showed that, after adding to the reserve fund account £4130 17s. 6d. and carrying to the depreciation account £7371 9s. 3d., the undivided balance for the half-year amounted to £33,817 15s. 2d., out of which a dividend was recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year with a bonus of 3s. per share—equal to 11½ per cent. per annum. After deducting the estimated amount of damage to the Boomerang, there remained to the credit of the insurance account £9421 17s. 7d. The report alluded to the recent stranding of the Boomerang, which vessel had been floated, and was shortly expected in Sydney, when she would be lengthened. Reference was also made to the arrival of the two new steamers—the Corinthian and the James Patterson; and it was reported that progress was being made at Glasgow with the building of the new steamers the City of Brisbane and the City of Adelaide, and that another paddle steamer, a little longer and more commodious than the Collaroy, had been ordered—designed for the Hunter River trade, but available for any other line. The report proceeded to mention the sale of the steamer Bungaree, the lengthening of the three jetties, which had afforded greater facilities for loading the steamers, the extension of the northern line from Rockhampton and Port Denison, and the construction of the steamer Bolwarra as a dropper for the Hunter River trade. The report concluded by stating that a vacancy in the Board had been caused by the resignation of the Hon. R. M. Robey, M.L.C. In answer to a question, the chairman stated that the Board did not at present propose to make any further calls on the new shares. After some discussion, the report was adopted; Mr. Bransfield was elected a director, and Messrs. F. Mitchell and J. Milson were re-elected auditors. A resolution adopted at the last half-yearly meeting for increasing the qualification of the directors and auditors was submitted for confirmation, but, as the requisite amount of capital stock was not represented at the meeting, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Piddington, M.L.A., that the resolution should be re-submitted at the next half-yearly meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the directors for their efficient and satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past half-year.

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting was held on Friday, July 31st, in the office of the Company. The Hon. G. Allen, Esq., M.L.C., presided as chairman.

The fifteenth half-yearly report was read.

"The directors lay before the shareholders the balance-sheet and accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1863. By these documents it will be seen that the amount of tolls received for the above period is £1960, being £210 in excess of that received for the previous six months; this, after deducting the current expenses and interest on debentures for the same period, leaves a balance of £408 8s. 9d. as the net profit of the half-year, which, adding to it the balance of profit accrued to 31st December, 1862, makes the amount to the credit of profit and loss account £467 19s. 7d. The directors congratulate the proprietors on the fact that, after so many years, during which the income of the company was not such as to justify any dividend being paid, it has now reached a point which enables them to propose one on the paid-up stock of the company for the first half-year, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The directors much regret having to record the death of Mr. John Taylor, their late vice-chairman, who occupied a seat at the Board from the commencement of the company, and who at all times manifested a great interest in its affairs, and afforded much valuable assistance in the conduct of its business. It is the duty of this meeting to elect a director in his stead. Mr. A. Stanger Leathes is the only shareholder who has given the necessary notice of his being a candidate for election. Mr. Leathes having resigned his office as auditor, it will now be necessary to elect one in his place."

Mr. A. Stanger Leathes was elected a director, Professor Smith was elected an auditor.

THE BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bulli Coal Mining Company was held on Tuesday, 28th July. Mr. G. W. Allen in the chair.

The Secretary read the following report:—

The third Half-yearly Report of the Directors of the Bulli Coal Mining Company.

The Directors have to report that since the last half-yearly general meeting, the various works necessary for carrying on the Company's business at Bulli have been completed, and were formally opened on the 2nd of June. This occasion afforded an opportunity to introduce the Company's mine to the favorable notice of the mercantile community, by the invitation of a number of gentlemen from Sydney and the Illawarra district to celebrate the event.

It affords your Directors great satisfaction to report that, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which has prevailed on the coast for some time past, no vessel has on this account been prevented from loading at the Company's jetty at Bulli. This has had the effect of inducing the Marine Insurance offices to accept risks to Bulli on similar terms to Bellambi and other places of like nature, and has removed one great obstacle with which the Company had to contend.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the special general meeting, held on the 19th May last, the new shares remaining for allotment were offered to, and taken up by, the present proprietors, and a credit has been obtained from the Bank of New South Wales, to the extent of £10,000, on the deposit of the Company's debentures to that amount.

Letters have been received by this month's mail, from the London agents, informing the Directors of the sailing of the Company's steam collier Woniora and enclosing a highly satisfactory report from Mr. Grantham, the gentleman by whom she was designed, as to her construction, and of her performance at the trial trip, which took place on the 9th May.

As she left England on the 25th May, she may be expected to arrive here in all September, with the Directors hope, prove herself a very useful vessel to the Company.

The first shipment of the Company's coal was made in the Ironside, which vessel left for Shanghai on the 22nd June, with 799 tons. The Mystic England has sailed to-day, with 1150 to 1200 tons, and the Ledora has just been chartered, on very favourable terms, to follow. A small cargo has been purchased by a Sydney coal merchant, and parties who have used it, speak in favourable terms of the quality of the coals.

The accident which resulted in the running off of eight waggons from the jetty into the sea, arose through mismanagement of an employee of the contractor for drawing the waggons to and from the mines, and the Board do not anticipate that the Company will sustain any loss on this account.

It is the duty of this meeting to elect a Director in room of Mr. William Speer, who retires by lot, but who is eligible, and offers himself for re-election. No other shareholder has given the requisite notice of being a candidate for the vacant seat at the Board.

The Directors now submit the balance sheet to 30th June, 1863, which has been duly examined by the Auditors, and is certified to be correct.

It is also the duty of this meeting to elect two auditors for the ensuing year.

G. WILLIAM ALLEN, Chairman.

Mr. W. Speer was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Love and Caldwell were re-elected auditors.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.

THE first half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company was held on Monday, 27th July, Mr. T. W. Smart in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the report, which contained a lengthy correspondence respecting the opening of the mine and the extent of the working operations, as well as the reports of Messrs. P. Nisser, Arthur Ledger, Burgoyne, and Abbott, respecting the nature and richness of the mine, and the assays made in Sydney of the samples received from the mine.

From these documents we extract the following:—

On the 14th of October, 1862, Mr. Manton, after describing the mine, gives the following calculation of the ore ascertained to exist.

ESTIMATE

Of yield of ore, calculating the same to a depth of four feet only, to which depth it has been proved, further exploration having been rendered impossible through the solidity of the ore and the want of proper tools.

Length of out-crop, say	1140 yards	
Average width, say	12	,,
Depth of lode, tried and proved	4 feet, giving	
18,240 cubic yards, or		
Supposing a cubic yard of ore to weigh only 2½ cwt.	22,800 tons of ore.	
Add estimated quantity of ore loose on surface	5,000 tons.	
Giving a total of ...	27,800 tons of ore;	

which, taking the yield at an average of only 25 per cent., and valuing copper at £95 per ton, gives a value of £660,250 0 0

Deduct expenses as under, viz., raising and dressing ore, say £1 per ton, £27,800; smelting ore, say £4 per ton, £111,200; carting to port, say £7 per ton on 6957 tons of copper, £48,650 ... ... £187,850

Profit £472,400

JOHN A. MANTON.

P. S.—On the same basis of calculation every additional yard in depth will yield an additional value in gross of £466,125; the wastage in dressing ore, &c., being more than doubly allowed for in the calculation, one cubic yard of ore being estimated only at 25 cwt. instead of its actual weight.

Mr. Nisser in his report, dated 21st October, 1862, says:—

The superficially noted accumulations of ore show a great quantity close at hand, amounting to many hundreds of tons. Samples of several of these out-croppings have been collected—in all about 300 lbs. From these samples assays have been made, giving the following result:

Assays made by Professor Charles Watt—

1st. From sample No. 5, producing—Copper, 17·0 per cent.; silver, a trace, with some carbonate of lime.

2nd. From sample No. 1, producing—Copper, 19·5 per cent.; silver, a trace, with some carbonate of lime.

3rd. From sample No. 3, producing—Copper, 24 per cent.; silver, from 3 to 4 oz. per ton, with carbonate of lime.

4th. From sample No. 4, producing—Copper, 21·7 per cent.; silver, rather more than the previous, with considerable portion of lime.

5th. From sample No. 2, (this was a piece of casing) producing—Copper, 8·9 per cent. This ore being chiefly per-oxide of iron.

CHARLES WATT.

Sydney, 20th October, 1862.

By these assays it has been satisfactorily proved—

1st.—That the prevailing ores are of a very remunerative quality, containing more or less of silver.

2nd.—That, containing hardly any trace of sulphur, the comparative process of calcining the ore is not required in the process of smelting.

3rd.—That the components of these ores are well calculated for easy reduction by fire, being, as it is, among the most fusible of all known copper ores.

The fact of the neighbouring trees offering an abundant supply, in the varied eucalypti, of iron-bark, gum, and box-wood required for the smelting process is further a most interesting feature. It has been stated that coal is to be seen not far from the copper depot.

Though the water supply depends upon the rain-fall, the locality offers every facility for accumulating any quantity of water with a moderate outlay.

From the facts here stated it will be seen that the copper-field offers one of the most promising of enterprises, considering the prevailing geological features, the easy access to abundant stores of ore (the favourable nature of which will admit of its being smelted without the expense and delay of calcination), and the cheap and plentiful supply of a suitable combustible; circumstances which certainly give every reason for the anticipation of the most profitable results.

In a private letter to T. S. Mort, Esq., Mr Nisser writes:—

I hereby enclose my report on the new copper-field. (Report as above.) Considering, as I do, the said mineral and metallic deposit as offering one of the most promising enterprises of the colony, I have, in accordance with the existing facts, given my high opinion in favour of the same, though I have not extended my views as regards this peculiar and exceptional mineral depot, the only one of the kind I have met with up to the present, and of a scale unequalled by any of the various copper-fields already publicly described.

P. NISSER.

Some samples of ore, selected by Mr. Ledger on the ground and kept distinct from those select d by Mr. Nisser, were forwarded by Mr. Ledger to the Sydney Mint, for assay. The Mint report is given below:—

Analyses of copper ores:—

Mr. Ledger's copper ore.

No. 1 set copper, 26·6 per cent. Silver, 6¼ dwts. per ton of ore. Gold, 2 grs. 6 mits.

No. 2—Copper, 22·8 per cent. Silver, 6 dwts. per ton of ore. Gold, 1 grain.

No. 3—Copper, 21·02 per cent. Silver, a trace. Gold, none.

No. 4—Copper, 12·76 per cent. Silver, 4 dwts. per ton of ore. Gold, none.

Mr. Nisser's copper ore.

No. 1—Copper, 13·76 per cent. Silver, 1 oz. 9 dwts. 9 grs. per ton of ore. Gold, a trace.

The silver and gold would be reduced with the copper in the process of smelting, but are not present in sufficient quantity to pay for subsequent separation, but the amount of these metals may alter as the mine is developed.

E. WARD, Deputy Master.

Royal Mint, Sydney, 30th October, 1862.

A polished specimen of surface ore was also sent by Mr. Manton, to Professor Watt, who reports thus:—

The specimen of copper ore received from Mr. Manton contains—Copper, 30 per cent. Silver, between 3 and 4 ounces per ton. A portion of the copper in this sample of ore is a sulphuret.

CHARLES WATT.

October 28th, 1862.

Mr. Burgoynes' report is as follows:—

SIR,—According to promise I now beg to hand my report on the above mine. I have much pleasure in asserting that I never witnessed such a rich continuance of copper ore. I find there have been five shafts sunk at various depths on the course of the lode, at a distance of a mile and a quarter. This lode, I should remark, runs east and west. The average width of the lode for the whole distance is fifteen feet where opened on, and will produce ten tons of ore to the fathom. The value of the ore, from surface to the depth of six feet, is thirty per cent. I have much pleasure in stating that the lode greatly improves in quality and also in width in sinking below the before-named six feet, the ore being worth from forty to forty-five per cent. This lode is composed of the most congenial matrix that copper can exist in. All that is required here is to keep sinking on the course of the lode. I cannot help remarking that I have inspected all the largest and best mines that have been yet opened in the world, and I consider this one of the richest mines that has ever come under my notice: from its present appearance, it is my opinion it will prove one of the greatest known, as you cannot put down a shaft on the lode without intersecting a course of copper. All that is necessary on this property is the smelting works to return the copper.

Your manager, Mr. Manton, has the mine in a position to give 2000 tons of ore per month; and at a small expense, Mr. Manton and the men will make wages at that. Thus, for a lode of copper that will produce ten tons of copper ore per fathom, worth £40 per ton, and the actual expense of raising the same only 7s 6d per ton you can judge the value of such property. I beg to state that no practical miner in mining, or any other man, can believe from report that such

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, 22nd July, the PRESIDENT intimated that her Majesty had assented to the Act to Prohibit Future Grants in Aid of Public Worship; and to the Intestate Estates Distribution Act.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the Criminal Law, giving an outline of what the bill was intended to effect. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON'S Smoke from Furnaces Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, 23rd, leave of absence for the session was granted to the Hon. F. L. S. Merewether.—The Council rose after a sitting of only a few minutes' duration.

On Wednesday, 29th, on the subject of Steam Postal communication, in reply to a question from Mr. DEAS THOMSON the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that there had been some communication made by the agent for the colony in reference to a proposition made by a proposed company to establish steam communication between the Australian colonies and the East Indies and China via Torres Straits, but that, until the company was actually formed, it was not deemed desirable that action should be taken by the Government.—In reply to Mr. KEMP'S question whether the Government intended to bring in any measure by which mariners may obtain certificates of competency, &c. or for the establishment of a tribunal for enquiry into collisions at sea, &c. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the attention of the Government had been directed to the matter by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a measure of the character suggested would be prepared.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON postponed his Smoke Nuisance Bill to give time for petitions.

On Thursday, 30th, Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the adoption of an address for certain returns relative to the state of crime in the country, of which he gave notice on Wednesday. He referred at some length to the state of the country for several months past and down to the present day, and insisted that it was the duty of the Government immediately to bring forward measures for the repression of the prevalent crime of mail and escort robbery and other crimes with arms or violence. Mr. KEMP having seconded the motion, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied to the speech of Mr. Thomson, alleging that the Government had done all they could do to meet the difficulties of the case. Mr. KEMP was still in favour of proclaiming certain districts, and giving extended powers to the police Sir W. MANNING was of opinion that legislation was necessary, and that it was the duty of the Government immediately to adopt some stringent measures. Mr. CAMPBELL supported the motion, as did also Mr. TOWNS. The address was agreed to.—The bills to suspend the Wollongong and Kiama Tonnage Dues Bills were brought up from the Assembly, and read a first time.

On Wednesday, 5th August, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL briefly announced the appointment of Mr. Darvall to the office of Attorney-General, intimating that, as Soliciter-General, and as a member of the Cabinet, he should continue to represent the Government in the Council.—The Kiama and Wollongong Tonnage Dues Suspension Bills were read a second time.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON postponed the consideration of the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill for a week.

On Thursday, 6th, Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a petition, the prayer of which was that the Scab Act should be rigorously enforced; that all persons pretending to cure scab, or shearing diseased sheep, should be liable to a penalty of £100, and precluded from all claim to compensation; and further, that the rate of compensation for sheep destroyed should be increased.—In reply to a question put by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that copies of correspondence relative to the introduction of Lancashire labourers should be laid on the table as soon as they could be prepared.—The Wollongong and Kiama Tonnage Duty Suspension Bill was taken through committee,

On Wednesday, 12th, the Wollongong and Kiama Tonnage Dues Suspension Bills were read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendments.—The House went into committee on the Smoke Nuisance Abatement Bill. On the first clause Mr. KEMP proposed an amendment confining the operation of the measure to Sydney, and further enquired how the hon. member who had charge of the bill proposed to consume the smoke. Mr. COX wished that the bill should apply only to chimneys of furnaces to be hereafter built. Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not unprepared for opposition; he did not, however, consider it the duty of a legislator to point out the means as suggested. It was enough for him that such an Act had operated beneficially in London, and in large towns in England and Scotland. Captain WARD supported the amendment for confining the bill to Sydney, as did also Sir W. MANNING, while Dr. MACFARLANE wished the provisions of the bill to be extended to all noxious gases, vapours, &c., as well as to smoke. Sir W. MANNING suggested an amendment limiting the operation of the clause to Sydney for the present, with a proviso that it should affect furnaces, &c., hereafter erected in any other city or town. Mr. PLUNKETT supported the bill as drawn. He thought it equally applicable to Newcastle, Maitland, Goulburn, Bathurst, as to Sydney. Mr. DEAS THOMSON expressed his willingness to limit the operation to any city or town having a population of two thousand. Mr KEMP, on this, withdrew his amendment. Mr. DEAS THOMSON then proposed a clause postponing the commencement of the bill to 1st July, which was agreed to. Another amendment, limiting the operation of the Act to any city or town containing, according to the last preceding census, not less than two thousand inhabitants, was adopted. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. The remaining clauses, as printed, were agreed to, and progress was reported.

On Wednesday, 19th, the SOLICITOR GENERAL laid upon the table a despatch in reference to colonial contributions towards the expense of steam postal communication.—Mr. DEAS THOMSON gave notice of a question as to whether there had been any proposition received from the P. and O. Company in reference to a fortnightly steam postal communication, and the decision of the Government thereon.—The House went into committee on the Smoke Nuisance Bill. Sir W. MANNING proposed a clause giving operation to the bill, in reference to all furnaces to be hereafter built. Mr. DEAS THOMSON supported the clause, and entered at some length into the practicability of consuming smoke. Mr. KEMP opposed the clause, as likely to inflict great hardship in country towns. After a few words from Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the clause was agreed to. After some verbal amendments made on a recommittal, the bill was reported to the House, and the adoption of the report made an order of the day for the 26th instant.—The Council adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock, till Wednesday next.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Wednesday, 22nd July, Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of the Public Education Bill, entered into a review of all the efforts made by the State for the promotion of public education since 1839, and of the circumstances attending the formation of the National and Denominational School Boards in 1848. The result of the system seemed to show that further efforts were necessary, and, after mature consideration, the proper course appeared to be to amalgamate the two existing Boards, and to create a new Board, with discretionary powers as to the system of education. The present bill was founded upon a bill which had recently become law in Victoria, and which appeared likely to work well in that colony. The subject was confessedly a difficult one, and in confirmation of this, it would be borne in mind that no general system of education had been established to this day. Mr. HOLT objected to the proposed Board, and to the system of local Boards, and local patronage generally, which tended to thwart and obstruct the teacher, and degrade his social status. Instead of an irresponsible Board as proposed by this bill, public education should be under the direction of a Minister of the Crown, who should be immediately responsible to Parliament. The status of the schoolmaster ought to be more regarded in the community, and teachers ought to be more highly paid. The resolutions which he proposed by way of amendment upon the second reading of the bill, embodied all those principles essential to a good system of education in which this bill was deficient. Mr. MARTIN opposed the bill, objecting to the principle of delegating the duties of the Executive Government to an irresponsible Board of nominees. If the important subject of education could be thus dealt with, all other matters relating to the administration of Government could be dealt with in the same way. He would not discuss the resolutions before the House, as this was a matter of public policy which should emanate only from a Minister of the Crown; but he would adopt the first of them, that the bill was unsuitable to the requirements of the community, and, at the proper season, move it as an amendment upon the motion for the second reading. Mr. LUCAS stated the amendments which he proposed to introduce in committee, and entered into a long and elaborate review of the English and Continental systems of education. Upon the motion of Mr. EAGAR, the debate was adjourned.—Upon the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House resolved itself into Committee, when a resolution affirming the propriety of introducing an Impounding Bill was adopted, and was subsequently reported to the House.—Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the European Insurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of such society, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.—Mr. COWPER also obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Sydney Corporation.

On Thursday, 23rd, Mr. EAGAR resumed the adjourned debate on the Public Education Bill, and censured the bill brought in as being a mere skeleton bill, and as enunciating no principle with regard to the fundamental object of the measure. The only principle contained in the bill was that of amalgamation of the two existing Boards, and handing over the whole business of education to a Board which would be wholly irresponsible. The bill was unconstitutional in delegating to a Board the duties and functions of Parliament. The bill ought not to go to a second reading. Mr. PIDDINGTON approved of a Board for carrying out the objects of this bill, and he should support the bill as affirming the great principle of secular education. Mr. DARVALL considered that a Board was the proper agency for carrying out the objects of this bill. The appointment of a Minister of Education would not dispense with the necessity for a Board to carry out the details of the system, and such a functionary was unnecessary and objectionable. Dr LANG, Mr. LOVE, Mr. RAFER, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. DALGLEISH supported the bill. Mr. W. FORSTER opposed the bill, which he considered remedied none of the shortcomings of the present system. The present Boards were inefficient and irresponsible, because indirect responsibility was no responsibility at all, and the Board proposed to be constituted under this bill would really only be a shield for the Executive. Mr. SHEPHERD and Mr. HARPUR were in favour of going into committee. Mr. FAUCETT opposed the bill as proposing to abolish the Denominational system of education, and thereby to destroy the moral and beneficial influence of the clergy in the education of the people. Mr. HART differed from the preceding speaker, and showed that Denominational teaching would have as good a position under the new system as any other. Mr. REDMAN supported the bill, but pointed out that, as the bill was now framed, the proposed Board would not be responsible to Parliament. Mr. HOLT'S amendment was rejected upon a division by 44 to 11, and the second reading of the bill was carried by 40 to 15.

On Friday, 24th, the adjourned debate upon the Church and School Lands Declaratory Bill was resumed by Mr. LEARY, who supported the principle of the bill as to the unqualified right of Parliament to deal with these lands, but expressed himself favourable to the application of the lands for the exclusive purpose of education. Mr. MACLEAY opposed the bill. Mr. CUNNEEN deferred to the legal authorities which had been adduced as to these lands being cloaked with a trust, and was unable therefore to support the bill. Dr. LANG reviewed all the circumstances connected with the grant to the Church and School Corporation, and the revocation thereof, and stated his opinion to be that the land reverted to the Crown absolutely and unconditionally. It was the unanimous opinion of every one that the lands must be sold; but he did not consider that the bill before the House, clogged as it was with legal impediments, was the most effectual mode of carrying out this object, and he should therefore support the amendment of the Chief Secretary, because he saw that by the course therein proposed would the question alone be settled. Mr. DANGAR was unfavourable to the withdrawal of State-aid, and should support the amendment. Mr. LUCAS and Mr. CALDWELL expressed their intention of voting for the bill; and censured Dr. Lang for his inconsistency. Mr. ARNOLD contended that the lands reverted to the Crown, and by the Constitution Act were transferred to Parliament burdened with a condition, and that Parliament could not override that condition. The amendment now proposed afforded the only effectual mode of dealing with this question, and by adopting it a very important step was gained in affirming the power to sell these lands. Mr. BURNS and Mr. TIGHE supported the bill. Mr. SUTHERLAND said he could not support the amendment, because he disapproved of the proposed appropriation, and he could not vote for the bill, because he was unwilling that these lands should be thrown open to free selection. Mr. REDMAN opposed the bill at great length. After a few remarks from Mr. WILSON and Mr. MORRIS, the preliminary question, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was negatived by a division of 36 to 17. The question being put upon Mr. Cowper's amendment, Mr. LEARY proposed to amend the resolution by adding a direction that the lands should only be sold by auction, which (after a long discussion as to the right of debate after the question had once been put, which the SPEAKER decided in the affirmative) was carried. Mr. LEARY then proposed a further amendment, limiting the appropriation of the proceeds of sale of these lands to education only, upon which a debate arose in which Mr. LEARY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. PIDDINGTON, Dr. LANG, Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. REDMAN, and Mr. COWPER took part. The amendment was negatived on a division by 30 to 19. A further amendment was proposed by Mr. HART, to the effect that the proceeds of sale should be divided rateably among the several religious denominations, and after a short discussion, Mr. WILSON moved the adjournment of the debate to Friday 31st, which was negatived by 30 to 18. Mr. HART'S amendment was carried without a division. Mr. W. FORSTER then proposed a further amendment to the effect that no appropriation should be made without the authority of an Act of the Legislature, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker. The amendment as amended was added to the resolution upon a division of 24 to 23. The amended resolution was then put in the following form, and was agreed to without a division:—

"1. That, in the opinion of this House, the Church and School estates ought to be sold at the earliest possible period that may can be conveniently disposed of, and the proceeds thereof appropriated for the purposes of religion and the education of youth in the colony, in terms of the grant made by the Crown to the trustees of clergy and school lands in New South Wales, which proceeds to be divided rateably among the different religious denominations. 2. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, with the foregoing resolution, and intimating the further opinion of this House, that no appropriation of such proceeds should be made for any purpose whatever, until an Act of Parliament shall have been passed to authorise the same."

On Tuesday, 28th Dr. LANG moved, "That on Friday next, the House resolve itself into committee, to consider an address for a sum of £10 000, for the purchase of the buildings and books of the Australian Library," the principal ground urged being that an offer had been made from Melbourne for the purchase, and that it was desirable to retain them in the colony. Mr. COWPER opposed the motion, stating that though the GOVERNMENT proposed a vote for the same object last year, it had since been determined to appropriate certain rooms in the new building now in course of erection at the Museum, as a temporary public library. It was at one time under consideration to purchase this building for a District Court, but it was found unsuitable, and other provision had been made. The motion was opposed by Mr. HARPUR, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. LUCAS, who all recommended its withdrawal, and after a few words from Dr. LANG, in explanation, the motion was, by leave, withdrawn.—Mr. ALLEN moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, a public Analyst should be appointed by the Executive Government," which office, he contended, was necessary in the advanced state of this community for testing minerals, for the analysis of soils and manures, and for giving advice and assistance in medical investigations. After a brief discussion the motion was negatived by 23 to 13.—Mr. DALGLEISH moved for a select committee to enquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Martin Gardiner, presented to the House, complaining of improper dismissal from the public service, and entered into a lengthened statement of the qualifications of the petitioner, in point of education and professional ability, and setting forth the circumstances of injustice with which he had been treated in his dismissal from the Office of Public Works, attributing that dismissal to professional jealousy in the department, and bringing charges against certain officials of drinking and other irregular practices in the hours of business. Mr. ARNOLD justified Mr. Gardiner's dismissal on the ground of sheer incompetency, and entered into a detailed statement of all the facts and circumstances connected with his employment in the Departments of Lands and Works, to show that he had been treated with the utmost leniency and consideration. The allegations of disorderly practices in the department, upon the authority of Mr. Whitton, he wholly discredited. Whether the committee were granted or not he should make the enquiry for himself. Mr. WILSON supported the motion, were it only to exculpate the officers of the Works Department from the charges brought against them. After some observations from Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MORRIS, and Mr. HARPUR, in opposition to, and from Mr. PIDDINGTON, Mr. DANGAR, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. W. FORSTER in support of the motion, it was negatived by 16 to 14.

On Wednesday, 29th, The Wollongong Tonnage Duty Further Postponement Bill was, upon the motion of Mr. SMART, read a second time. Upon the motion that the bill be committed, some discussion arose as to the policy of tonnage dues, in which Mr. TIGHE, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. HANNELL, and Mr. LUCAS took part, and the motion was carried on a division by 40 to 3. The bill passed through committee, and was reported without amendment.—The Kiama Tonnage Duty Further Postponement Bill was also read a second time, and passed through committee.—Upon the motion of Mr. COWPER, the House resolved itself into committee on the Public Education Bill. Upon the 1st clause a long discussion arose as to the number of Commissioners to consolidate the Board of Education, Mr. WILSON proposing to fill up the blank in the clause with the number "five," and Mr. MACPHERSON proposing a single Commissioner instead of a Board as proposed by the Bill. Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to a single Commissioner, as in effect reviving a proposal to create a Minister of Education, which was disposed of on the second reading of the bill. Mr. COWPER was favourable to a Board of five or seven members. The same view was taken by Mr. SADLEIR, Dr. LANG, Mr. HANNELL, Mr. BURDEKIN, and other members; while Mr. HARPUR considered that eleven ought to be the minimum number of the Board. Mr. MACPHERSON'S amendment was negatived without a division; and Mr. WILSON'S proposal was carried by 40 to 3. Mr. LUCAS proposed a further amendment, providing that two of the commissioners should retire annually, and should not be re-eligible for two years. Mr. COWPER objected to the amendment as virtually taking the appointment of Commissioners out of the hands of the Executive. The Executive had the power of removal, and was responsible to Parliament for the efficiency of the Board. After some discussion, Mr. LUCAS withdrew his amendment, and an amendment proposed by Mr. BURDEKIN, to the effect that no Commissioner should hold office for more than five years, unless re-appointed by the Government, was agreed to. A further amendment, proposed by Mr. HARPUR, that no two members of the Board should be of the same religious denomination, was opposed by Mr. LEARY, Mr. CUNNEEN, Mr. PIDDINGTON, Mr. MORIARTY, and other members, on the ground mainly that it would fetter the discretion of the Executive, and, after a long discussion, was negatived without a division. The clause, as amended, was then agreed to. Clause 2 was agreed to without debate. Upon clause 3, Mr. FAUCETT moved an amendment, limiting the power of trustees of Denominational schools to the transferring of the school and land to the Board of Education, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. Clause 4 was agreed to without discussion. Clause 5 was debated at some length, and an amendment by Mr. COWPER, empowering the Board to appoint and dismiss teachers, was carried upon a division of 38 to 5. Clause 6 was agreed to without discussion. Upon clause 7, Mr. LUCAS proposed an amendment to the effect that the rules and regulations of the Board should not be acted upon without the sanction of Parliament being previously given thereto. The motion was opposed by Mr. COWPER and Mr. WILSON, who showed that by adopting this amendment the new system might be kept in abeyance for months. Mr. REDMAN proposed a further amendment, to the effect that the rules and regulations of the Board should have the force of law unless disapproved of by address to the Governor from either House of Parliament. Mr. LUCAS having assented to withdraw his amendment in favour of the amendment proposed by Mr. REDMAN, the latter was, after a long discussion, negatived by 31 to 9. The clause was then agreed to. The CHAIRMAN then reported progress.

On Thursday, 30th, the Wollongong and Kiama Tonnage Duty Postponement Bills were severally read a third time and passed.—The House then went into committee on the Public Education Bill. On clause 8, Mr. LUCAS proposed an amendment that no child shall be refused admission to a school by reason of non-payment of school fees. This amendment, which involved the principle of free education, was debated at great length. The amendment was supported on the ground of the abstract right to which every person who contributed to the general revenue was entitled to have his children educated at the expense of a fund to which he himself contributed. In opposition to this view, it was contended that a system of free education, which would inevitably result from the dispensing with the payment of school fees, would cause the benefits of education to be less appreciated by the public at large, and would impair the energy and efficiency of the teacher by making him dependent upon a fixed stipend, instead of inciting him to exertions by the stimulus of fees and payments by the pupils. It was suggested by Dr. LANG and Mr. WILSON, as a middle course, that, rather than throw all the schools open, free schools might be established in certain localities, analogous to the free schools in Scotland. The debate occupied several hours, and one unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn it. Mr. LUCAS' amendment was negatived by 26 to 24. Mr. DARVALL moved a further amendment, empowering the Board, where necessary, to permit the reduction or remission of school fees. After a long discussion and two unsuccessful attempts at adjournment, Mr. Cowper's motion—that the chairman report progress was carried by 22 to 14.

On Friday, 31st, in reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited:—That grants had not issued of certain lands described in a return laid before Parliament, as dedicated for an episcopal residence and a Roman Catholic episcopal residence; that such grants would be issued, one to the Bishop of Sydney as sole trustee, and the other to the Archbishop of Sydney and other gentlemen as joint trustees; that the dedication of the above lands was authorised by a promise made by Sir Charles Fitzroy before the introduction of responsible Government; that the Government of Sir Charles Fitzroy had, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, granted a site for a residence for the Bishop of Sydney and the Roman Catholic Archbishop; that the Bishop of Sydney had selected his grant elsewhere than at Grose Farm, which was the site originally proposed, and the Archbishop had since, after some delay, made his selection; that dedications for religious purposes were authorised by the Crown Lands Alienation Act.—Mr. COWPER moved that the seat for East Maitland be declared vacant, in consequence of the acceptance by Mr. John Bayley Darvall of the office of Attorney-General; and he announced, at the same time, that Mr. Hargrave had consented to take office as Solicitor-General. Mr. MORIARTY congratulated the Government upon this accession to its ranks. Mr. HOLROYD looked upon the proceeding as a significant reflection upon the incompetency of the late Attorney-General. Mr. W. FORSTER characterised it as significant of Conservative re-action, and as evidence of the State-aid policy of the Government. Mr. ARNOLD justified the present legal arrangements as strengthening the hands of Government; and, after a few remarks from Mr. EAGAR, the motion was agreed to.—Mr. HOLROYD moved the second reading of the Appeal against Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace Bill, and explained the object of the bill to provide a more simple and less expensive mode of reviewing the decisions of magistrates than the present mode of proceeding by prohibition. Mr. COWPER suggested a postponement of the second reading until they had an Attorney-General in the House, and this suggestion being reiterated by Mr. MORRIS, was adopted, and the debate was adjourned until Friday, the 14th August.—The Metropolitan Corporation Bill was read a second time.—On the motion of Mr. HANNELL, the House went into committee, when the hon. member moved a resolution for an address for a vote of £2000 for enclosing and improving the reserve at Newcastle. Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion, as furnishing an inconvenient precedent, but expressed his willingness to support a moderate vote, and moved an amendment, limiting the sum to £500, to be appropriated upon condition that an equal sum be raised by local contributions. The resolution was opposed by Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. STEWART, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and other members; and was supported by Mr. DANGAR and Mr. TIGHE. Dr. LANG and Mr. CALDWELL supported the amendment, and Mr. LUCAS proposed a further amendment, making the proposed vote £200 absolutely, or £500 conditionally. Mr. Lucas' amendment was negatived by 33 to 9, and Mr. Robertson's was carried by 29 to 6.—Mr. HOLROYD brought in a Bill for Regulating the Business of Pawnbrokers, which was read a first time.—Mr. MORRIS moved that the House go into committee to consider an address for a vote of £1500 for the erection of a court-house at Picton. Mr. ARNOLD and Mr. COWPER opposed the motion, showing that a court-house was unnecessary. After a short discussion, the motion as amended by Mr. MACPHERSON, limiting the vote to £1500 as a maximum sum, was agreed to.—Mr. COWPER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Commercial Banking Company's Act; and on the motion of the same hon. member the European Assurance Society's Bill was referred to a select committee.

On Tuesday, 4th August, Mr. HOLROYD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Towns Police Act, 2nd Victoria No. 2, the object being to extend the provisions of that Act to the class of vehicles known as American vans.—Mr. ROTTON moved that the House, on Friday next, resolve itself into committee to consider the expediency of introducing a resolution to the effect that the deposits required to be paid under the second clause of the Immigration Regulations now in force should be reduced to the rate chargeable under the first clause. The motion was debated at considerable length. It was commended by the mover that the Government had in framing the regulations, manifestly disregarded a resolution of the House, passed last session, in which it was declared that, as regarded the cost of passages, immigrants nominated in the United Kingdom and in the colony, should be placed upon an equal footing. Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion, justifying the alteration complained of on the ground that the system of immigration resulting from Mr. Rotton's resolution of last session, was one tending merely to the benefit of employers, and not calculated as were the regulations, as modified by the Government, to introduce a class of self-dependent people, who would contribute to the development of the resources of the colony. The motion was opposed further, by Mr. RAFER, Mr. DALGLEISH, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIGHE, Mr. R. FORSTER, and Mr. HARPUR, and was supported by Dr LANG, Mr. MORRIS, and Mr. WILSON. Upon a division the motion was negatived by 21 to 18.—The resolution of Mr. MORRICE, for an address for a sum not exceeding £1500 to be placed on the Estimates for a Court-house at Picton, was adopted.

On Wednesday, 5th, in reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited with reference to railway progress:—That the number of miles of railway now open for traffic is—Great Southern line, 53; Great Northern, 49; and Great Western, 34. The number of miles of extensions contracted for—Great Southern, 38 miles; Great Northern, 15 miles; and Great Western, 37 miles. That the progress of railway extension, as measured by the amount expended on each line was—Great Southern, £27,433; Great Western, £24,471; Great Northern, £2414. That the average cost per mile of the three lines was—Great Southern, £25,910; Great Northern, £16,071; Great Western, £15,191; The contract time for the line between Parramatta and Liverpool was the 12th November, 1855, and the line was opened on the 1st September, 1856. The contract time for the line from Liverpool to Campbelltown, 30th June, and 1st October, 1857, the line being opened on the 17th May, 1858; and for the line from Campbelltown to Picton, the contract time was the 15th April, 1859, and the opening on the 1st July, 1863. As to the line from Parramatta to Liverpool, the contract time was not exceeded; between Liverpool and Campbelltown it was exceeded by forty-seven days, and between Campbelltown and Picton by thirty months—the first two contracts being Mr. Randle's, and the last that of Messrs. Peto and Co. The contract No. 2, from Picton, had been transferred to Larkin and Wakeford, whose first offer was made on the 4th March, and was finally confirmed on the 20th June.—The House went into committee on the Public Education Bill. Clause 8 was postponed. Clause 9, as to quorum for dispatch of business, was passed without discussion. On clause 10, prescribing the minimum number of scholars to entitle a school to receive aid from the public money, some discussion arose, it being contended that it was desirable to fix the number reasonably high, in order to check the growth of very small schools, whereby, with ill-paid teachers, the standard of education would be lowered. Two successive motions to fill up the blank with the numbers forty and thirty-five were negatived, and ultimately the number was fixed at thirty. Clause 11 was passed without debate. On clause 12, directing that no grant of public money should be made in aid of school buildings until the site thereof was vested in the Board, Mr. FAUCETT moved an amendment extending the aid to cases in which the site should be vested in trustees chosen by the promoters, and approved by the Executive. The amendment was debated at great length, and was strenuously opposed on the ground that it would, in effect, be reviving denominational teaching, without even the present control of a Board, and that it would be a direct departure from the great principles of the bill affirmed by the second reading. The amendment was negatived by 26 to 18, and a further amendment to the same effect was negatived by 28 to 16. Clause 13 was passed without amendment. The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

On Thursday, 6th, there being only seventeen members present, the SPEAKER adjourned the House at half-past three o'clock.

On Friday, 7th the Waratah Coal Company's Bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee, when all the clauses except the 81st were passed, and the further consideration of the bill was fixed for Tuesday next.—Mr. HOLROYD moved the second reading of the Pawnbrokers Bill, the principal objects of which he stated to be to limit the rate of interest to forty per cent. and to extend the period for redemption of pledges to six months for articles of wearing apparel, and twelve months for others articles. After a brief debate the motion for the second reading was carried by 23 to 15.—On the order of the day for consideration of the return as to locomotive engines, laid on the table of the House on the 21st July last, being read, Mr. DALGLEISH moved certain resolutions condemnatory of the Secretary for Works in suppressing from the above Parliamentary return a letter of Mr. D. Williams, relative to Mr. Charles Fowler's tender for locomotives, in publicly charging Mr. Charles Fowler with forgery, and for the improprieties alleged to have been committed in his department. The hon. member supported the above charges in a long and discursive speech, referring to and commenting upon the correspondence contained in the above return, and entering very fully into the circumstances connected with the case of Martin Gardiner, and the charges made by him against the conduct of officers of the department. Mr. ARNOLD defended his conduct in the matter of the suppression of the letter, which he showed to be accidental, and showed further that the letter was not one of very great importance, and in fact rebutted the presumption of design. He also entered at great length into the proceedings between Mr. Fowler and the department, showing that Mr. Fowler was utterly incapable of fulfilling the conditions of his tender, producing the document alleged to have been forged, in justification of the charge of forgery, and with reference to the charges against his department, challenging the hon. mover to come forward with a distinct accusation. Mr. W. FORSTER declined to support the resolutions which he treated as incongruous, at the same time he considered the return in question to be unsatisfactory. The hon. gentleman moved an amendment confining the expression of opinions of the House to the mode in which the return was made, and to its unsatisfactory character, and omitting all references to the charges against the officers of the department. Mr. DALGLEISH consented to adopt the amendment. Mr. WILSON, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. EAGAR condemned the business arrangements of the department as disclosed by this correspondence, and considered that the public ought to have further information upon many points in connection with them. After a few observations from Mr. HARPUR, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. ALLEN, the resolutions were negatived.

On Tuesday, 11th, Mr. MORRIS moved for copies of correspondence between the Executive and the Judges relative to the remarks of the Secretary for Lands regarding the administration of justice made in his address to his constituents at Shoalhaven, in which, alluding to the judgment of the Supreme Court in Mains' case, the honorable Secretary for Lands had imputed to the Chief Justice an endeavour to subvert the law, and to wrest it to support a preconceived opinion against free selection. The hon. member contended that the remarks referred to were calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt. Mr. ROBERTSON defended his conduct on the occasion in question, and argued that he had only used his privilege as a member of Parliament to comment upon the acts and opinions of a public functionary who was fairly amenable to criticism. The hon. gentleman quoted largely from the country journals to show the doubt and anxiety created by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and contended that it was his duty as a Minister of the Crown to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression as to the law. The motion was agreed to.—The Commercial Banking Company's Act Amendment Bill was referred to a select committee.—Mr. GARRETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Cardiff Coal Company.—The House having gone into committee, Mr. SMART obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to seamen.—Mr. ROBERTSON moved the second reading of the Impounding Bill, and briefly explained some of the improvements proposed to be effected in the existing law. Several hon. members objected to the bill, subsequently the debate was adjourned.

On Wednesday, 12th, the House went into committee on the Education Bill. Clause 14, prescribing the daily period of secular education gave rise to a long debate. Mr. LUCAS proposed to fill up the blank with the word "five," while Mr. COWPER and other honorable members adhered to the word "four," as originally proposed. One branch of the discussion was that four hours were sufficient, having regard to the physical energy of the pupils, for useful instruction; and the other involved the whole subject of religious or sectarian teaching, and whether to any and what extent the addition of another hour to the daily period of instruction would lead to religious or sectarian teaching, and so infringe the cardinal principle of the bill. Mr Lucas' amendment was negatived on a division of 37 to 7. Upon clause 15, providing that no applicant should be refused admission to a school on account of the religious persuasion of the applicant or of his or her parents, Mr. SADLEIR proposed an amendment, or addition, to the clause, to the effect that no child should be refused admission for neglecting or refusing to pay school fees. The amendment was negatived, after a short discussion, by 21 to 16. The clause being still objected to, Mr. COWPER consented to withdraw it altogether. Clause 16 was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. LEARY, providing that the reports of the Board should be laid forthwith before Parliament, if in session, or, if not, within seven days after the meeting of Parliament. Clause 17 was passed without discussion. Clause 8, which had been postponed for further consideration, was, after a short discussion, passed without amendment. Mr. LUCAS proposed a new clause, providing that teachers should be remunerated by fees paid by the Board for pupils receiving instruction, such fees to be proportioned to the instruction afforded. The proposed clause led to a long and desultory debate, ranging over the proper mode of remunerating teachers, and the principle, previously discussed, of free or gratuitous education. Mr. COWPER opposed the clause, contending that it was impolitic to embody in this bill a principle upon which he showed that the most intelligent and experienced men in the mother country were not agreed. The clause was negatived on a division by 31 to 8. Mr. ROTTON proposed a new clause, to the effect that no aid from public money should be granted to any public school, unless it were placed under the control of the Board of Education. Mr. COWPER opposed the clause as unnecessary, but, after a short discussion, he withdrew his opposition, and the clause was carried on a division by 28 to 8. Mr. COWPER proposed a new clause by way of interpretation of the term "public school," but on objection made by Mr. PIDDINGTON, he consented to withdraw it. Mr. MACPHERSON objected to the withdrawal, but the clause was withdrawn upon a division by 27 to 9. The House then resumed, and the bill was reported with amendments, and adoption of the report was fixed for the following Wednesday.

On Thursday, 13th, Mr. ROTTON moved, as a matter of privilege, that the return laid on the table showing the names of members of Parliament who had been in any way employed by the Government, be referred to the Committee for Elections and Qualifications. The hon. member said that this return was originally moved for by reason of the hon. and learned member for Parramatta having acted as Crown Prosecutor, but that the disclosures by this return further showed that the matter was a proper one for investigation. The Government had it in its power at any time, by the exercise of its patronage in retaining advocates, to affect the exercise by members of their parliamentary privilege, or, in fact, to get them out of the way. Mr. COWPER was unable to see that the occasional employment by the Government of members as advocates was an acceptance by those members of offices within the terms of the Constitution Act. Mr. W. FORSTER held that the employment in question was strictly an office, and that the undertaking of the correlative duty was a contravention of the letter, certainly, and, in his opinion, of the spirit, of the statute. He considered that there ought to be an enquiry. Mr. MORRIS was of the same opinion. Mr. DALGLEISH supported the motion, and pointed out that in most of the instances of employment of advocates referred to in the return, there had been an infringement of the law, and particularly in the case of one gentleman, whose employment appeared to have been continuous. Dr. LANG considered enquiry to be necessary in order to uphold the privileges of the House, which ought, as in England, in the case of vacating seats by members of the House of Commons, to be guarded with no less jealousy. Mr. FAUCETT considered that the office of Acting Crown Prosecutor was within the statute, but not the acceptance of a fee or retainer for the Crown. The enquiry was one which ought to be instituted. Mr. DRIVER and Mr. R. FORSTER, as two members referred to in the return, denied that they had ever been employed by Government, except in matters connected with their ordinary professional business. After a few remarks from Mr. ROTTON in reply, the motion was agreed to.—The order of the day having been read for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Impounding Bill, and no member rising, the SPEAKER put the question, when the second reading was carried on a division by 35 to 6. After some observations from Mr. DALGLEISH and Mr. DANGAR, the House went into committee. Clause 1, repealing existing Act, was agreed to. Clause 2 was postponed. On clause 3, Mr. RUSDEN proposed an amendment that pounds should only be established by the authority of the Governor and Executive Council. Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the departure from the former bill was made to relieve the Executive Council. The amendment was negatived by 29 to 12. On clause 4, Mr. ROTTON proposed an amendment conferring the appointment of poundkeeper on the Justices in Petty Sessions. Mr. ROBERTSON preferred that the appointment should vest in the Executive, whose disinterestedness could not be open to suspicion, but he would not oppose the amendment. The amendment was agreed to. Clause 5 was agreed to after some discussion as to the relative expediency of giving the authority to fix the day for holding pound sales to the Government or the benches of magistrates, the preponderance of opinion being in favour of leaving that authority to the Government. Clause 6 was agreed to with some verbal amendments. Clause 7 was postponed. Clause 8, defining the responsibility of poundkeepers, Mr. ROTTON proposed to amend, by giving to the magistrates, instead of to the Government, the power to fix the charges for care and sustenance of stock impounded. After some discussion the amendment was carried by 21 to 15. In clause 9, "Defining fees to be taken for impounding stock," Mr. MACPHERSON proposed an amendment that these fees should be retained by the poundkeepers for their own use. This amendment, which raised the question as to the preferable mode of remunerating poundkeepers, whether by fees, or by a fixed salary as proposed by Government, was debated at some length. The objection to remuneration by fees was, that it would give rise to excessive and improper impounding, instead of reducing impounding to a minimum. The objection to salaries was the heavy charge upon the general revenue, which the income derivable from pound fees would fall short of covering. The amendment was carried by 23 to 17. The clause, with a few verbal amendments, was then agreed to. Clauses 10 to 17 were agreed to. The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

On Friday, 14th, Mr. DARVALL took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for East Maitland.—Mr. HOLROYD moved the second reading of the Towns Police Act Amendment Bill, the object of which he stated to be to exempt vehicles known as "American waggons" from the operation of the Towns Police Act, 2 Vic., No. 2. After a few remarks from Mr. DARVALL, the second reading was agreed to, and the House went into committee. The bill was subsequently postponed.—The House then went into committee on the Waratah Coal Company's Bill for the purpose of considering the 81st clause, which empowered the company to make a railway to form a junction with the Great Northern Railway, and to continue thence across the latter railway to the Hunter River. After some remarks from Mr. ARNOLD, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.—The Pawnbrokers' Bill was read a second time without discussion, upon a division of 26 to 9, and the House went into committee *pro forma*.—Mr. W. FORSTER moved for a copy of any regulations issued regulating the payment of stipends to ministers of religion during their absence from the colony, and contended that an erroneous view had been taken by the Government of a clause of the State Aid Prohibition Act, which, it was supposed, justified this payment. Mr. COW

virtually a vote of censure, and showed that the new system of police had been introduced by the Government upon the unanimous voice of the country as to the inefficiency of the old police force. Mr. MACPHERSON supported the original resolutions, and contended that Ministers had exercised their power badly in the appointment of magistrates, and that the conduct of the Government in this respect had contributed to impair the efficiency of the old police force, and thus to furnish a justification for the passing of the new Police Act. Mr. SHEPHERD was not fully satisfied with the working of the new system, but considered that it ought to have a further trial. Mr. ARNOLD characterised the amendment as an indirect and a covert mode of attack upon the Government, and as a much less manly course than that of the mover of the resolutions. There ought to be a disposition to strengthen the hands of the Government. In the mother country parliamentary contests alone took place upon great points of political difference, but here the Government were assailed in a succession of petty attacks involving no principle, and only tending to weaken its authority. The newspaper records relied upon by the mover of these resolutions, were not a fair criterion of the state of crime, as a similar Newgate Calendar might be compiled from any English newspaper of large circulation, without any one drawing the inference therefrom that England was steeped in crime. The statement of a fact that a number of crimes had been committed was no argument, and to make out a case against the Government it ought to have been shown that it had neglected to take steps for their repression. As to the administration of justice, the hon. member defended the conduct and character of certain District Court Judges against whom imputations had been made by the mover of these resolutions, and he brought a counter charge against the latter of lending himself to weaken the administration of justice by his unfounded strictures. It was for the House to determine whether the object of these resolutions was to purify and strengthen the administration of justice, or whether it was not a mere party move, brought forward in the hope of damaging the Government. It was the duty of Parliament, if it should be satisfied that the Government did not merit the accusations brought against it, to strengthen its hands in the repression of crime. Mr. DALGLEISH supported the resolutions, contending that the new police force had failed, not from any defect in the system, but from the inefficient mode in which the force had been organised. Mr. J. T. RYAN justified himself against the imputation made by the previous speaker of being a blind supporter of the present Government. He should oppose the resolutions. Upon the motion of Mr. MORIARTY the debate was adjourned until the following day.

COUNTRY WORKS.

DURING the past month there have been seventeen hundred and sixty men employed on the various works upon the main roads. The contracts on the first and second districts of the Western and Southern roads are being proceeded with rapidly: those on the Western Road are nearly completed. The clearing contracts between Gunning and Yass are in progress, and tenders have been called for works at Money Money and Gundagai. The drawings for improvements at Tarcutta Hill and Stuckey's Flats are nearly completed, and all the works contracted for on the fourth district, including three bridges, are progressing, excepting Kiamba Gap, the design for which has been altered. Westward of the Blue Mountains the continuous rain and snow have retarded the works. All the contracts between Bathurst and Wellington are progressing, and tenders have been invited for works at Bathurst Flat and Molong; and Kite's Swamp bridge will be commenced when the site is finally determined on. On the Northern Road the season has been unusually severe. The gravelled roads in that district have been completely worn out by the late heavy traffic in wet weather following a severe drought, and the weather has not permitted the carrying out of the remedial measures. Next year it is proposed to put a coating of metal over all the gravelled roads north of Muswellbrook; and when the works in hand are completed, there will be a continuous metalled road from the Page to Wallabadah. Contracts for the opening of the Sugar Loaf diversion will be invited in a few days. The funds available for the present year have not admitted of much work being done on the northern end of this road, but it is intended next year to commence at Armidale, and to make a continuous length of good road as far as the means will admit, and also to make good the worst spots between Uralla and Bendemeer, and to execute the works necessary to open all the cleared lines. Arrangements are in progress to have, if possible, tenders invited for all the contracts for 1864 let in December, so as to allow of the works being carried out before next year's winter sets in.

A contract was taken last week by Mr. Francis Bell, for the construction of an iron bridge at Gundagai. There are to be three cast iron screw piles, with triangular girders of wrought iron, and with three spans of eighty feet each. The iron work is to be imported from England.

Under the Colonial Architect's Department tenders have been invited for additions to the court-house at Tenterfield and to the pilot station at Moruya, and for a lock-up at Stoney Creek; plans are being prepared for a court-house at Picton and for a lock-up at Canonba; contracts have been taken for alterations at the police-office at Parramatta and at the police barracks at Windsor; and the following works have been completed:—Court-houses at Paterson and Dubbo, court and watch house at Coonamble, watch-house at Nundle, and police station at Taralga.

The principal work in progress for the improvement of the harbour at Newcastle is the erection of a new steam crane, manufactured by Fairbairns, of Manchester. A cofferjdam had to be built for the foundations; the masonry is now considerably above low water mark, and the whole of the stone required for the foundations is on the ground and ready for setting in place. It is expected that the crane will be at work in the course of a month. A berth opposite the crane has been deepened seventeen feet at low water, and the dredge is still at work, it being intended to increase the depth to twenty feet. Towards the extension of the public wharf for another hundred feet, for which a contract was recently taken by Mr. Ross, all the material is on the ground, but owing to some delay in the piles are yet driven. Progress is being made with the preparations for constructing a northern breakwater. From the jetty inside the harbour, at which ballast is being deposited, an embankment is being formed, and tramway rails laid across to the intended site of the breakwater; the embankment is now 645 feet in length. The works for the formation of a dyke in front of Bullock Island are at present suspended. Tenders are invited for the construction of a steam dredge exclusively for the Newcastle harbour.

At the Wollongong harbour the greater portion of the improvements recommended by the Engineer for the harbours is finished, and the new basin might in a short time be brought into use. The residents at Wollongong have, however, represented to the Government that the increasing coal trade of their port renders necessary a still further amount of wharfage accommodation; and it is understood that, upon Mr. Moriarty's report, the sum of £1200 is to be placed on the Estimates for the additional works. It is proposed, instead of having a width of forty feet for the entrance to the new basin, to cut away the whole of the intervening rock, so as to form one large basin. This alteration in the design would greatly increase the shipping facilities of the harbour, but would considerably delay the completion of the works. The deepening under water of the old basin is at present suspended, the steam-engine being required to pump out the water from the new basin. The breakwater now extends a length of three hundred feet.

At Kiama, the harbour works are progressing steadily, but they are not yet sufficiently advanced to indicate when they will be completed. The breakwater is now about 250 feet in length.

The breakwater at the entrance of the Clarence River is now about 450 feet in length, exclusive of the approaches, and stone is being deposited at the rate of 900 tons a day. On the northern side a line is being surveyed for a railway to convey the stone from the north head to the site of the proposed breakwater; and as soon as the sections are completed tenders will be called for the work.

The steam dredge in the Shoalhaven River has cut through most of the bank at Appletree Orchard, and is expected that in a few days the steamers from Sydney will go up to the wharf at Terrara.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The principal feature of the month in musical matters is the production at the Prince of Wales Theatre of Meyerbeer's opera "Les Huguenots," the fame which attends this great work in Europe had reached the colonies of Australia long previous to the hope of its performance here, and when such a prospect became a certainty, it may well be supposed the expectation rose to the highest point. The director of the present opera company, Mr. W. S. Lyster, in placing the "Huguenots" on the stage, has neither pains nor expense to do justice to the author; the resources of the new theatre are all brought into use, and scenery of the most elaborate character—superior to anything of the kind hitherto attempted in the Southern hemisphere—has been painted and arranged for this opera. The orchestra is doubled, and the chorus largely increased; the whole being a very complete arrangement. The music and libretto of the "Huguenots" are of course very familiar to the musical public of Europe, and it is needless therefore to do more than refer to the performers. The heroine of the opera, Valentine, is sustained by Madame Lucy Escott, whose name also is not new to English audiences. Her splendid impersonation of this character would, we are sure, extort commendation from the great *maestro* himself, so completely has she overcome both the musical and histrionic difficulties of the *role*. Mr. Henry Squires, a tenor possessing a well-cultivated voice, has also imparted to the character of Raoul an interest which proves him to be an operatic *artiste* of considerable abilities, and the delivery of the celebrated duet in the fourth act by the *prima donna* and this gentleman is one of the most highly finished and energetic pieces of operatic acting ever witnessed in Sydney. Madame Escott was always highly esteemed for her talents as a musician and the versatility of her acting, to which she imparts both spirit and elegance; in the "Huguenots," however, she eclipses all the other characters of her *repertoire*. Mr. Farquharson has created quite a sensation by his fine conception of Marcel, and his vigorous acting and singing has rendered him, if possible, more popular than ever with his numerous admirers in this colony,—that he has studied the part thoroughly is evident throughout the performance. The less imposing, but no less important, part of St. Bris is sustained by Mr. Wharton, a gentleman who made his *debut* in these colonies at the Victoria Theatre last season, and the prediction in this journal of his success has been fully verified. The difficulties of making popular a repulsive character are much greater than may appear; nevertheless, Mr. Wharton's conception of St. Bris is, we think, correct—he makes him a loyal, proud, and determined religious enthusiast, satisfied that the turbulent state of France justifies the course which he has marked out for himself. The music, though a shade too low for a baritone, is sung by him with great energy and scrupulous correctness. Miss Georgia Hodson has also invested the contralto part of Urbain with more than ordinary interest, and so excellently does she sing the two perhaps most popular, solos in the opera, that more than ordinary commendation is due to her; there is a liquidity in the middle notes of her voice remarkably pleasing. Mademoiselle Durand appears as Marguerite, the music for which is, as our English readers are aware, best understood by the term *brillante*. This lady's voice is not powerful, but is extremely flexible, and of undoubted sweetness,—all the florid passages are clearly defined; the duet with Raoul in the second act is excellent. The part of Nevers is subordinate, but is nevertheless duly expounded by Mr. F. Lyster, —whose style is best appreciated in the characters of Leperello, Figaro, and Don Pasquale. The chorus and orchestra are very good also, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Rieff the conductor, to whom very much of the credit of success is due. Mr. Rieff is about to leave for Europe, and he will have the satisfaction of taking with him the honour of being connected with the first production of the "Huguenots" in Australia. The season will close on the 31st of the present month.

A performance was given at the Prince of Wales for the benefit of the O'Connell Monument Fund. Among the audience were the members of the Ministry and a large number of the *elite* of the city,—the receipts were on the whole satisfactory. A similar entertainment took place for the benefit of the Philharmonic Society, which, however, did not result so favourably.

At the Royal Victoria Theatre, the drama, as contra-distinguished from the opera, continues, under the energy of the management and the enterprise of the lessee, to be very liberally patronised by the playgoers of Sydney. "A *sensational* piece," entitled "The Scamps of London," drew large houses. It is a drama which abounds with very striking effects, and is evidently highly appreciated. A still more attractive novelty was presented—one of the most successful dramas of modern times—a clever adaptation of Miss Braddon's renowned novel, "Lady Audley's Secret." The story of this remarkable play discloses a series of incidents in which the monomaniacal selfishness of a woman is the fruitful parent of terrible crimes. The piece was well cast, but the great attraction was the admirably artistic impersonation of Helen Talboys by Mrs. Charles Poole. It has been since performed to large and appreciative audiences. A drama, with fine stage effects, founded upon some of the fearful events of the massacre of Bartholomew, under the title of the "Huguenots," was produced at the Victoria Theatre, the incidental music and marches being selected from Meyerbeer's opera. The piece was well played, and commanded good pit houses. The "Huguenots" was followed by "Cinderella," and the agile performances of the Wieland Brothers on the 10th, 11th, and 12th. On the 13th, Mr. C. Burford—a favourite and painstaking actor—appeared in the part of Rip Van Winkle, with success,—the Knickerbocker of Mr. F. Younge being also a great hit. The American drama was followed by Gale Breezsly; and a piece entitled "Marco Spada" is announced as in course of preparation. Mr. Joe Simmons is shortly to appear in some of his favourite characters, and several new dramas are in active rehearsal. A dramatic season will commence at the Prince of Wales Theatre on the close of the present operatic season, Mr. Jefferson being engaged for a short period. It is also announced that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will appear at the above theatre.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE REV. Charles R. Ord arrived in the ship William Dutbie, to labour in the Sydney diocese, having been engaged and sent out by the Bishop of Sydney for that purpose.

The Rev. W. F. Gore, who was absent on leave, returned to the colony in the mail steamer on the 14th instant.

On Monday evening, 17th instant, a meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's was held in the infant School-room in that parish, for the purpose of establishing an Auxiliary to the Church Society. The Dean of Sydney was in the chair, and addressed the meeting at some length in explanation of the nature and objects of the Church Society. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, and seconded by Mr. Selby, churchwarden, and supported by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, the minister of the parish. A second resolution for the establishment of the Auxiliary, and nominating a committee and officers was moved by Mr. Richardson, manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and seconded by Mr. Allerton, churchwarden. Both resolutions were carried unanimously in a well attended meeting, and at the close of the proceedings a considerable number of persons came forward and enrolled their names as subscribers. This auxiliary promises to be a successful one.

On Tuesday evening, 28th July, a tea meeting took place in the schoolrooms adjoining St. Barnabas' church, Parramatta-street. About six hundred persons sat down to tea, which was gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation. At the public meeting which followed there was a very large attendance, the church being filled to the doors. The Hon. John Campbell, M.L.C. was voted into the chair. The chairman explained that the meeting had been convened to liquidate the debt which existed upon the church. Mr. Miller read the report, from which it appeared that the services held in the church were numerously attended, the building not being large enough to hold all who sought admission on the Sunday. The debt upon the church amounted to £2000; but £650 was the sum required to pay pressing demands. It, however, £850 were raised, some gentlemen had promised £200 more for the enlargement of the church, with respect to the amount of £650. It was stated that the Hon. John Campbell had contributed £300, and the Church Society £50. The Hon. C Kemp, M.L.C., the Revs. A. Stephen, P. P. Agnew, and T. Smith, severally addressed the meeting in furtherance of the object for which it had assembled. A resolution pledging the meeting to endeavour to reduce the debt and provide additional church accommodation, was carried. A collection was made, when a considerable sum was subscribed and promised.

WESLEYAN.

CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.—The yearly meeting of the Sydney East Circuit branch of this society also took place on Monday evening, the 17th instant, and was held in the Bourke-street Wesleyan Church. Mr. William Love, M.L.A., presided. The report stated that this branch had raised £90 16s. 8d. in aid of the society—£42 3s. 9d of this amount having been subscribed at Surry Hills, £17 4s. 11d. at Waverley, £13 5s. 10d. at Paddington, £10 6s. 2d. at Woollooomooloo, and £7 6s. at Randwick. The first resolution, moved by the Rev. J. Eggleston, and seconded by the Rev. G. Hurst, read as follows: "That this meeting presents its thanks to Almighty God for the success which He has graciously vouchsafed to this society during the past year, and pledges itself to use more earnest prayer for a more abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all our societies and congregations." The second resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. G. Turner, and seconded by the Rev. W. Curnow, and was to the following effect: "That this meeting highly approves of the obtaining of ten additional ministers from England, to supply the destitute parts of this colony and of Queensland, and is deeply convinced that it is the duty of the whole Methodist Church in both countries to provide the means of enabling them successfully to prosecute their evangelical and much-needed labours." A vote of thanks was then accorded to the committee and the collectors of the district for their services during the past year.—A similar meeting was held on the same evening, in the Newtown Wesleyan church, when Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., occupied the chair.—At Goulburn there have also been special services and meetings in aid of the above Society. The Rev. W. Curnow, of Sydney, preached in the morning and evening of 26th July, in the Goldsmith-street chapel, and on the following evening tea and public meetings were held in the schoolroom, when the attendance was numerous.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The first anniversary of the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Steel, of the Free Church, Macquarie-street, was celebrated Wednesday evening, 22nd July, by a social tea meeting, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Notwithstanding that the weather was very inclement, between three and four hundred persons were present, all the tables being occupied. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage, and the tables were ornamented with numerous bouquets of flowers. On the platform were the Mayor of Sydney, Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. A. Thomson, the Rev. J. Cameron, the Rev. T. Craig, and the Rev. J. M'Skimming, and other gentlemen. At the conclusion of the tea, the Mayor of Sydney was called upon to preside at the public meeting. The Rev. Dr. Steel addressed the meeting, giving a detailed account of the church while under his pastorate. Mr. Rennie, secretary to the congregation, then read a highly satisfactory report and financial statement in connection with the church. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several ministers and lay gentlemen. During the proceedings the choir sang at intervals several pieces of sacred music.

The annual social tea meeting in connection with St. Andrew's Scots Church, Parramatta, took place on Friday evening, 24th July, the spacious show-room attached to Mr. Urquhart's coach factory, and adjoining the church, having been placed at the disposal of the committee. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with foliage. On the platform were the Rev. T. Craig, pastor of the church, presiding; the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. C. W. Rigg, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, the Rev. J. Dougall, and Mr. G. B. Suttor, J.P. At the conclusion of the repast the Rev. T. Craig addressed the meeting upon "The times we live in, their tendencies and duties." The Rev. Dr Fullerton followed upon "the state of religion in America." The Rev. J. Dougall addressed the meeting upon "Innovations in public worship." The Rev. Dr. Steel, in a speech of much power and eloquence, addressed the meeting upon "Domestic piety." The Rev. C. W. Rigg followed on the subject of "Christian union."

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—A public meeting in aid of the City Mission was held on Monday evening, 20th July, in the Congregational Church, Woollahra. Mr. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., presided. Resolutions acknowledging the importance of the mission, and its claim, on the suburbs, were agreed to, a provisional committee appointed, and an auxiliary association for Woollahra, Paddington, and Waverley was formed. Speeches were delivered by the Revs. P. P. Agnew, R. Hartley, and J. E Vesch, as also by Messrs. T. B. Rolfe, S. Thompson, and R. Nott. At the close of the meeting a collection was made in aid of the mission.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. L. POORE.—On the evening of the 28th July, a very pleasing testimonial was presented to the Rev. J. L. Poore, who has acted in the Australian colonies as agent for the Colonial Missionary Society for the last nine years, and is about to return to England, in compliance with the wish of the Society. The reverend gentleman was entertained at a *soiree* held in the Victoria-parade Church, by the members of the different Congregational churches in Melbourne and the neighbourhood. About 300 persons were present, the church being crowded. After tea, the Rev. J. P. Sunderland, chairman of the Congregational Union of Victoria, occupied the chair. In the course of the evening, Mr. Wisewould, on behalf of the ladies attending the Congregational churches in the city and suburbs, presented Mr. Poore with a gold watch and chain, as a token of their high esteem for him. A suitable inscription was engraved on the watch. An address, beautifully engrossed on vellum, was also presented to the reverend gentleman, from the committee of the Congregational Union. Mr. Poore expressed his acknowledgments for the address and testimonial in feeling and appropriate terms. In the course of his speech he stated that during the period he had held the office of agent of the Colonial Missionary Society, he had visited the whole of the Congregational churches in the Australian colonies, and that he had travelled no less than 170,000 miles in the discharge of his duties. At the close of Mr. Poore's remarks, addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Moss, the Rev. E. Day, of Castlemaine, and other gentlemen. On Monday evening a number of ladies belonging to the Congregational body presented a handsome jewel case, formed of an emu's egg, to Mrs. Poore, as a token of their regard.—*Melbourne Argus.*

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. A. G. MACLEAN.

THE friends of the late Mr. Allaster Grant Maclean, whose demise, at the early age of 37 years, caused deep regret not only among his relative and immediate personal friends, but also a very large section of this community with whom Mr. Maclean was brought into contact, both in his official capacity as Surveyor-General, and also as a commissioned officer of the Volunteer Rifles, have placed a monument to his memory over the spot where his remains were interred in the Episcopalian churchyard at Mulgoa. The monument is about twelve feet high, and consists of a square base, on which rises a round column, of plain stone, broken at the top, and intended to convey the idea of a ruined pillar, such as are found among the remains of ancient architecture. The monument stands near the entrance to the church, which is built on an eminence, and can, therefore, be seen from a considerable distance. The inscriptions on the tablets are as follows:—

SACRED
to the Memory of
ALLASTER GRANT MACLEAN,
Surveyor-General
of
New South Wales.

Died 28th September, 1862,
Aged 37 years,

Second Son of John Leyburn Maclean, formerly of H. M. 43rd Regiment of Foot, and for many years Principal Superintendent of Convicts in this Colony, and of Jane Eliza his wife,

Erected by the widow, and brothers, and a few of the most intimate personal friends of the deceased, in testimony to his high qualities and rare worth, and in humble resignation to a bereavement which has entailed a public loss upon this community.

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—St. John xi. c. 25 v.

We are also informed that a portrait of Mr. Maclean is now being painted by Mr. James Anderson, measuring 7 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 10 inches. This portrait is to be placed in the Survey Office, the funds for the execution of which have been subscribed by gentlemen of that department.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

August 20th.

Since our last summary, dated July 20th, the money market has been rather tight, but the rumour respecting the intention of the banks to raise the rates of discount has proved incorrect, the rates being still 7, 8, and 9 per cent.

The rates of exchange for bills on London, at 60 days' sight, are unaltered, and rule as follows: Buying rate, par; selling rate, 1¼ per cent. premium.

The insolvencies during the month have been above the average, and amongst the houses that have suspended, the principal are—Messrs. G. S. Leathes and Co., wholesale grocers, with liabilities to the amount of £60,000; Mr. W. Barnett, wholesale grocer, liabilities, £6000; and Mr. J. G. Cohen, auctioneer, liabilities, about £8000.

The share market has somewhat recovered from the inactivity noticed in last report, and during the past fortnight a fair amount of business has been transacted in the shares of our several companies. Notwithstanding the tightness in the money market, as regards commercial affairs there is still capital awaiting investment, as the market has not been well supplied with shares prices have still advanced. The fluctuations that have taken place are as follows:—Bank of New South Wales shares have been enquired for, and have improved 30s. per share, but at this prices there are sellers. Commercial Bank shares were in great request before their meeting, in the expectation of the capital being increased, but as this did not take place they are not quite so much in demand, although they have been quitted at an advance of 27s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per share on last month's quotations. Their half-yearly meeting was held on 28th ultimo, the hon. C. Kemp, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. The net profits for the half-year amounted to £31,362 17s. 6d. The reserve fund was increased by the sum of £4000, and now amounts to £72,000, and a balance of £3362 17s. 6d. was carried to the profit and loss account for next half-year. Mr. Charles Parbury was elected director in the room of hon. C. Kemp, Esq., M.L.C., who retired by rotation. Messrs. Charles Smith and H. E. A. Allen were re-elected auditors.

Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have been in good demand, and have improved 8s. per share. These shares would doubtless have ruled still higher if it had not been for the robbery of the Mudgee mail, with almost £6000 of notes belonging to this Bank. Their half yearly meeting was held on the 31st of July. The report was, after some discussion, adopted. The net profits for the past half-year amounted to £26,181 14s. 11d. A dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum was declared; the reserve fund was increased by the sum of £10,000, and now amounts to £22,864 8s. 6d., and the sum of £1181 14s. 11d. was carried to the profit and loss account for next half-year. Mr. J. B. Darvall, M.L.A., was elected a director in the room of Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.A., resigned.

Steam shares are in favour, and have an upward tendency. Australasian Steam Navigation shares have improved 25s. per share. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 31st ult. The report showed that, after adding to the insurance account £4730 17s. 6d. and carrying to the depreciation account £7571 9s. 3d., the undivided balance for the half-year amounted to £23,817 15s. 2d., out of which a dividend was recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year with a bonus of 5s. per share—equal to 12½ per cent. per annum. Hunter River New Steam Navigation shares have been dealt in to some extent at an improvement of 5s. per share, and as a satisfactory report is expected to be presented at the half-yearly meeting to be held next week prices are likely to rule higher. Illawarra Steam Navigation shares are steady at quotations. Insurance shares have been in fair demand, but some of the companies which have suffered marine losses have declined in price. New South Wales Marine Assurance shares are 10s. per share lower. Sydney Fire Insurance shares are very firm, and have improved 2s. 6d. per share. Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance shares are sought after, and have again advanced 5s. per share. United Fire and Marine Insurance shares declined 4s. per share on the loss of the T. S. Mort being known, but have since recovered, and are only 1s. 6d. per share lower than last month. In General Assurance shares there have been no sales. Gas shares are firm at quotations. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 19th instant, when a dividend at the rate of five per cent., and bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, was declared. The report was adopted, and the amount to the credit of profit and loss after payment of dividend was £4096 17s. 4d. Wallsend Coal shares are rather flatter, and not much enquired for. They have fallen 2s. 6d. per share, but there are now sellers at a further reduction of 5s. per share. Waratah Coal shares are unaltered. In Tomago Coal shares there have been no sales. At their half-yearly meeting a dividend at the rate of two and a-half per cent. for the half-year was declared. Peak Down Copper shares were about a fortnight ago in great demand, and the price advanced quickly from £3 to £4 10s. per share; but at these rates sellers came forward, and they consequently receded, and are now dull of sale.

DEBENTURES.—Government Debentures are firm, and Terminables have changed hands at from 101½ to 102 and interest; Interminables, 100 and interest; City of Sydney Debentures, 100 and interest.

The following table will show the closing prices of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been transacted during the month:—

CAPITAL	COMPANIES	PAID UP	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
£	*Banks.*			
900,000	Australasia	£40	75 to 77	...
320,000	Commercial	£25	54	54, ex div. 55
400,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£20	23 to 23½	...
375,000	Joint Stock	£20	13½	13½ c.d., 12½ (13½ ex div.
1,000,000	London Chartered	£20	27 to 28 ex div	...
1,000,000	Oriental	£25	56 to 58	...
1,000,000	Union	£25	56 to 58	...
750,000	New South Wales	£20	31 to 31½	31, 31½
250,000	New Zealand	£5	9 to 10	9½
2,000,000	Agra and United Service	£50	109 to 112	...
	Steam Companies.			
240,000	Australasian	£20	28	28
	Ditto, New	£5	6	...
80,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	14½	...
55,000	Hunter River	£10	17½ to ½	17½, 17½
80,000	Illawarra	£5	5½	5½
	Insurance Cos.			
600,000	General Marine	£5	8	...
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	3½	3½ ...
250,000	Sydney Fire	£2	3½	3½, 3½
100,000	Pacific Fire and Marine	£2	4	3½, 3½, 4
600,000	United Fire and Marine	£1	2½	1½, 23s. 6d., (1½, 28s.
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
100,000	Gas Light	£25	13 to 15½	...
	Ditto, New	£5	7½ to 8	...
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£10	9½	...
50,000	Fremont Bridge	£5	2½ to 3	...
100,000	Wallsend Coal	£10	12½	12½, 1 o.d., 12½ ex div.
194,000	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£25	9	9
80,000	Tomago Coal	£5	3½	...
60,000	Waratah Coal	£5	3½	3½ ...
20,000	Moruya	£5	5	...
	Ditto	£5	7	...
12,500	Botany Railway	£5	...	...
100,000	Peak Down Copper	£5	3½ to 4	3, 3½, 4, 4½
	Debentures.	£		
	Government due in 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1881 and 1882	100	101 to 102	101, 101½, 102
	Interminable	100	100	100
	Queensland Govt.	100	100 to 100	...
	A. S. N. Co., due in 1864, and 1866	100	101 to 101½	...
	City of Sydney	100	99½ to 101	100
	Fremont Bridge Co., due in 1863, and 1864	100	100 to 100½	...
	Col. Sugar Refining Co., due from 1863 to 1865	100	100 to 101¼	...
	Newcastle Coal and Copper, due in 1866	100	99½	...
	Illawarra Steam, due in 1865	100	101½	...
	Tomago Coal	100	103½	...

A prospectus has been issued of a new joint-stock, to be called the City Bank. The capital is £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each, with liberty to extend to £500,000. Applications for shares are to be made on or before the 5th of September, and no application will be entertained for more than 500 shares. It is proposed to call up not more than £5 per share of the capital stock at present—£1 deposit on notification of allotment, £1 on the execution of the deed of settlement, and £3 on the 1st of October, or at a subsequent date to be determined by the directors. There is a new feature in this bank, that at the commencement of every half-year shareholders are at liberty to pay the whole of the calls, which may be made at intervals of not less than six months.

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from the 1st of January to the 14th of August for the purpose of coinage has amounted to 296,427 ounces. The coin issued during the same period has been 683,000 sovereigns and 558,600 half-sovereigns. Total value £972,250. During the corresponding period of the year 1862 the amount of gold-dust received for coinage was 513,311 ounces, and the coin issued 1,825,500 sovereigns. There is, therefore, a decrease this year of 216,884 ounces in the quantity of gold-dust received for coinage, and £853,250 in the total value of the coin issued.

The following table will show the amount of gold-dust received weekly, and the coin issued, from the 26th of June to the 14th of August, 1862 and 1863; also the total amounts received and issued from the 1st of January to the 14th of August, 1862 and 1863:—

1862.	Sovs.	Half Sovs.	Ozs.
January to June 30	1,491,000	nil	402,304
July 3	29,500	—	12,867
10	29,500	—	22,164
17	42,000	—	16,124
24	76,000	—	14,780
31	42,000	—	10,262
Aug. 7	47,000	—	11,713
14	55,000	—	17,097
	1,825,500	nil.	515,311
1863.			
January to June 30	637,000	522,000	245,379
July 3	35,000	36,500	5,628
10	35,000	nil	5,539
17	28,000	—	10,805
24	28,000	—	6,301
31	16,000	—	3,413
Aug. 7	24,000	—	13,673
14	15,000	—	2,994
	893,000	558,000	296,427

The Customs revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of July amounted to £37,423 4s. 5d. For the corresponding month of 1862 the receipts were £49,428 15s. There is, therefore, a decrease in the month of £12,005 10s. 7d., or 24 per cent. This decline in the Customs' revenue is not to be wondered at considering the large amounts that were received in June and July on the speculation that some alterations would be made in the Tariff on the meeting of Parliament. During the first seven months of the year 1862 the amount of Customs' revenue collected was £376,824 16s. 7d. For the same period of the present year the receipts have reached £431,647 4s. 10d., which is an increase of £54,822 8s. 3d., or 14½ per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the first seven months of the years 1862 and 1863:—

1862.		1863.	
January ...	£32,194 7 11	.....	£92,945 13 7
February ...	49,614 15 3	.....	65,075 0 9
March	55,509 9 9	.....	54,844 4 10
April	56,865 11 11	.....	61,871 8 1
May	63,946 12 8	.....	30,532 9 8
June	51,225 4 1	.....	68,750 13 11
July	49,428 15 0	.....	37,423 4 5
	£376,824 16 7		£431,647 4 10

The quantity of gold-dust delivered by the Escorts from our several gold-fields during the month of July amounted to 35,915 ounces. In the corresponding month of the year 1862 the receipts were 79,293 ounces. There is therefore the large decrease in the month of 43,377 ounces, or 55 per cent. The falling off in the yield of gold from our gold-fields continues, but it is confined principally to the Lachlan and Burrangong fields, which sent down this time last year very large quantities of gold. During the first seven months of the year 1862 the amount of gold dust received was 378,416 ounces. For the same period of the present year, the quantity has only reached 261,290 ounces, which is a decrease of 117,126 ounces, or 31 per cent. The following table will show the amounts delivered by Escorts from the Western, Southern, and Northern Gold-fields during the first seven months of the years 1862 and 1863:—

1862.	Western. ozs.	Southern. ozs.	Northern. ozs.
January ...	16,496	25,542	2,950
February ...	18,617	21,800	2,965
March ...	34,161	20,033	3,131
April ...	45,527	17,084	3,133
May ...	30,967	23,815	1,798
June ...	29,784	16,974	1,188
July ...	54,238	21,484	3,880
	215,910	146,801	19,005
1863.			
January ...	29,942	21,831	4,436
February ...	18,371	14,992	2,479
March ...	12,914	12,075	3,491
April ...	22,891	13,812	3,096
May ...	17,609	16,139	3,654
June ...	17,273	12,691	3,690
July ...	17,887	14,580	3,448
	136,886	102,838	24,871

It will be observed from this statement that the principal falling-off is from the Western Gold-fields, the decrease being 79,324 ounces, or 37 per cent. From the Southern Gold-fields there is a decrease of 43,668 ounces, or 30 per cent., but from the Northern there is an increase of 5866 ounces, or 36 per cent.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

FIGHTING IN WAIKATO: MORE BUTCHERIES BY THE MAORIES.

BY the I. R. M. Co.'s steamer Claud Hamilton, we have five days' later from Auckland, viz., to the 4th instant.

Matters wear a very gloomy aspect, the rising amongst the rebels appearing to be almost universal.

More troops are immediately wanted, the force at the command of Lieutenant-General Cameron, being necessarily so dispersed as to militate considerably against his chances of striking an effective and crushing blow upon the Maories. They seem to swarm everywhere, in the bush and on the mountain ranges.

We understand that amongst the passengers by the Claud Hamilton are several gentlemen who have come up to enlist military settlers on behalf of the New Zealand Government, and also to purchase horses for the military defence corps.

The *New Zealander* of the 4th gives "a carefully considered estimate" of a native army of 7500 fighting men that could at once be brought into the field against the Queen's troops. Allowing one-third for contingencies, it remarks that "even 5000 would be found a powerful array for our scattered line of defenders to encounter and arrest." The total amount of her Majesty's forces may be reckoned at something like 5000 men of all arms—a very inadequate army to furnish garrisons for posts, and take the offensive in the field against an enemy whose tactics are sudden murder, not a bold stand behind their own entrenchments, or a trial of strength in manly conflict. It is said that Sikhs may be expected from India—the remainder of the 12th, 40th, and artillery (about 1000 in all) from Australia and Tasmania; reinforcements from England are likewise spoken of; and the general Government are reported to have decided upon raising levies in the Australian colonies to the number of 5000 men. All these, however, are yet but rumours; and in the meantime there is a growing indication of an exodus of those who have lately come among us and who are not yet compelled by law to enter into our militia.

The field of conflict with the natives has been changed. The scene of action is no longer at Taranaki, but on the Waikato, the country in the rear of Waikato, and within thirty miles of the capital. Taranaki, at present, is all quiescent. Auckland, on the contrary, is in a state of feverish inquietude and excitement, the murderous natives swarming in the mountain ranges in General Cameron's rear, *receding* (as colonials phrase it), the solitary and defenceless settlers, dexterously avoiding to come in contact with troops in the open, but ever and anon exhibiting an unimpressionable front in advance. Individuals and families have been barbarously assassinated by these cowardly ruffians, who glory in such butcheries as superior instances of their skill in war.

Auckland, and the country for forty miles to the southward, is one vast camp; General Cameron occupying the most forward position at Koheroa.

Auckland has been denuded of every red jacket; and there are those (ourselves amongst the number) who, with Maories massing and murdering in the General's rear

NOMINATION FOR EAST MAITLAND.

THE nomination for the electoral district of East Maitland was held on the 10th instant, at the Court-house, East Maitland. A hustings had been erected on the side of the court-house, but as the rain began to fall shortly before the hour of nomination, and as heavy showers threatened, an adjournment was made to the interior of the building. When the proceedings commenced the court-house was well filled—about four hundred persons being present.

The RETURNING-OFFICER (Mr A Dodds) read the writ, and then said that at the last election he had occasion to congratulate them on the orderly manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, and he hoped he should have the same to do now. When this election was closed he believed that they would have conducted it in such a manner as to show that the political liberty they now enjoyed had not been bestowed in vain. He then called on the proposer of Mr. Darvall.

Mr. R. VINDIN rose to propose Mr. Darvall. He had come forward to propose that gentleman, because he believed that by returning Mr Parkes they would be doing one of the most foolish acts they could possibly commit; because he believed Mr. Darvall to have been for years a consistent politician, and because he believed that a man who put himself forward as a candidate for the suffrages of a constituency, should be clear in his private as well as in his public life. (Hear, hear, cheers, and counter cheers.) As these cheers seemed to acknowledge the truth of this remark, he would state what he meant, by giving one out of many instances that would show whether Mr. Parkes was such a man. There was a person named Dean, in the Custom House, who had lent Mr. Parkes a promissory note to enable him to carry on his business. When that bill became due Mr. Parkes was unable to retire it, and suggested to Mr. Dean that the bill should be renewed. Mr. Dean did not understand bill transactions, and proposed that, in place of so doing, he would himself find the money out of his savings and out of a sum that he held in trust. To this Mr. Parkes agreed; the money was given to him, but, instead of being applied to withdrawing the bill, he put the money into his own pocket. Was the man who could do this him whose reputation would bear scrutiny? He was astonished that such a man should have the effrontery to come forward and lay a claim to be the friend of the poor man. ("No," "Yes," and disturbance.) Nor was this the only case he could bring forward against Mr. Parkes, for this friend of the working classes had actually introduced Asiatic labour into the colony to compete with that now here, and introduced them, not for the advantage of the colony at large, but for the benefit of himself alone, to lower the price of printers' wages. Then again in the struggle between the miners of the A. A. Company and their employers, when Mr. Hodgson took advantage of the immigration regulations to bring out under them miners from England, to drive those now here out of employment, Mr. Parkes, who was then in England, did all in his power to enable him to succeed, and he would have done so had not the Government of Mr. Cowper stood out for the true intent and meaning of the Assisted Immigration Regulations. Was this being a friend of the working classes? Was this the man who could lay claim to their suffrages by reason of what he had done? As to Mr. Darvall it had been said that that gentleman had broken his pledge to the constituency by accepting office, but instead of doing any injury to the constituency he had conferred an honour upon it—for no greater honour could be conferred on a constituency than to have its representative selected to take a part in the Government of the country. By his acceptance of office, he had acted for the welfare of the colony at large, as well as for the particular constituency. They now had to decide between an honest and a dishonest man, and say which would they prefer. Having referred to Mr. Darvall's services during the discussion on the Constitution Bill, he concluded by asserting that they would best consult the interest of the colony and of the constituency by returning such a man as Mr. Darvall. He then in the usual way proposed Mr. J. B. Darvall as a representative of the constituency of East Maitland. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. E. COBCROFT rose to second the nomination. This was the second time he appeared to second a nomination On the first occasion he had seconded the nomination of Mr. Dickson, and that gentleman had been returned by a large majority; and now he came forward to second the nomination of Mr. Darvall, who, he was sure, would meet with the same success. ("No, no"; and "Yes, yes," and cheers.) He had always voted on the popular side, and he should do so now, as he was sure they would return Mr. Darvall as their representative.

Mr. J. N. BRUNKER rose to propose Mr. H. Parkes as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate, and during his first few sentences elicited cheers, hisses, and much uproar. He said the question to be decided by this contest was whether we were to be governed by a set of persons having consistent and liberal political views, or by a coalition of persons holding very different opinions upon most important points. He contended that Mr. Parkes had been a consistent supporter of all popular reforms ever since he had occupied a public position, and had been four times returned for the largest constituency in the colony. Mr. Parkes' pecuniary misfortunes were not a fit subject for such an occasion as this, and ought not to disqualify him for election. It was only a dodge to coerce the electors into supporting Mr. Darvall. Every liberal measure brought forward by the Cowper Government was opposed by Mr. Darvall—and he had been grossly inconsistent to his own profession in now taking office. In 1856, Mr. Darvall voted in favour of Mr. Hay's resolution against the Cowper Government, then just formed, and Mr. Cowper then expressed no very favourable opinions of Mr. Darvall, and on the transportation question they were violently opposed. Mr. Darvall, no doubt, would be a first-rate Attorney-General, but for a seat in the Legislative Assembly they could not have a better man than Mr. Parkes. The electorate should put its foot upon such a coalition as that now attempted by taking Mr. Darvall into the Ministry. Mr. Darvall was one of the least regular in attendance upon his duties in the House. He concluded by an appeal to the working classes, with whom Mr. Parkes was identified.

Mr. J. EWING seconded the nomination of Mr. Parkes. He said a short time ago they were called upon to elect Mr. Darvall as an opponent of the Government, now they were called upon to elect him as one of the Ministry. He did not believe that Mr. Darvall had been inconsistent, the change had taken place in the Cowper Government, who consented to accept his co-operation.

Mr. DARVALL came forward amidst loud cheers; there was some hooting, but this was immediately drowned in the renewed cheers. He said: Your kind reception of me is more almost than I can bear. (Disturbance.) I have great difficulty in addressing you, for my voice is neither strong nor loud. (Disturbance.) I have never yet failed to obtain a hearing from any constituency, and as I am now, as it were, upon my trial, I am sure that one will not be refused me now. I heard with pain the reference that was made by Mr. Brunker to the speech of Mr. Cowper. Those words were used by that gentleman in the course of a very warm and a very exciting debate, and whether they were intended to apply to me I will not say. Mr. Brunker says they were, and I accept his statement. I admit that it often happens in the Assembly that hard words are used in a moment of excitement and in the heat of debate, but, if I can afford to forget them when applied to me, surely others may do the same. Nor will you ever carry on the Government of a country if you require to do so only by associating together men who have never had any political differences. If it be insisted that such men only shall join together, then I tell you that the Government will very soon stand still altogether. It is for those who desire to serve the public to see if there are any common grounds of policy upon which they can join together, and having settled those grounds, it will always remain for the people to say whether such Government shall or shall not continue in power. On the last occasion of my meeting you I was glad to find that the election was carried on without any hard words on either side. My friend Mr. Hamilton and myself met on the best terms; we carried on the contest amicably; he ran me rather close; but I beat him; but we neither of us said an unkind word of the other. When I came amongst you on the present occasion, I was desirous of pursuing the same course. I held three meetings, and at each of them I refrained from saying one word about Mr. Parkes, either good, bad, or indifferent. I now find by the newspapers that Mr Parkes has not pursued the same course; and that though I had set an example of abstaining from personal allusion, that example has not been followed, for Mr. Parkes has indulged in very many remarks disparaging to me. For his ridicule or reviling I should have cared little, had he not also proceeded to damn me with faint praise; the praise and the reproach being so mingled as to remind me very forcibly of the manner in which the boa constrictor disposes of his prey, first liching him over to make him easy to swallow, and then bolting him at once. Mr Parkes' praise was only the saliva that was to make me the more easy to swallow. Before I go further, however, I wish to set right a mistake into which I fell the other night when an elector did me the honour to ask me a question about the Land Act. I said that I was not in the colony when it was passed. I should have said the Electoral Act, for when that Act was passed I was in England. I was in England spending my own money, whilst my opponent was there spending the money of the people. (Laughter.) He was there spending your money, and I did not blame him, and remarkably well he looked on it. (Laughter.) I met him in the Strand, and never saw him look so well in his life. (Renewed laughter.) He was enjoying his pleasure at your expense, and seemed quite renovated from the effects of ease and comfort, and of the exceedingly good society into which he had found his way. (Laughter.) As I said, I was not in the colony when the Land Act passed; I now beg to set myself right on this matter. When that Act was first introduced I opposed it, because I thought it would not do for you what its friends anticipated from it. I thought then, as I think now, that it would have been better for yourselves and for the country to have had all the agricultural lands in the settled districts set apart for your use, and to have them made accessible by roads, so that they might really be of service to you. But I considered that you should keep your hands off the pastoral country, which was really of no use to you, so as not to give the squatters the opportunity they now have of picking the eyes out of the country under the guise of free selection. He talks about being a friend to the working man! I fear, alas, that I may be shown to be the true friend of the working man in my warnings, and that many a poor broken-hearted fellow who has struggled in vain to maintain himself, after exercising his right of free selection, will have bitter cause to confess it. Not, mind you, that I wish to interfere with the Land Act; it is now the law of the land, and must be maintained—we have put our hands to the plough, and there is no going back. Such, then, was my opposition, and what was my conduct? I had my own opinion, and did not fail to state it, for I should have been a coward had I done so; but when I found that the opinion of the country at large was against me I at once declared that I would no longer divide against that which was the popular will. When once I found that people had determined upon it I yielded up my own views, and did not oppose the bill further. Now, more than that, you are aware that while the Land Bill was under discussion, a motion of want of confidence in the Cowper Government was made, the effect of which was to delay the passing of that bill, by throwing the Government out of office. At that time you had a liberal Government. Mr. Robertson was at its head, and nobody will dispute that he is a liberal, and an advanced liberal, too. Mr. Cowper and Mr. Arnold are also true liberals. They had the Land Bill before the House, and in pursuance of my determination I stood aside, so as not to impede its passing. But what did my opponent do? Calling himself a liberal and a supporter of the Land Act, he yet, because he thought it would embarrass the Government, united with the opponents of the measure and of Government in order to throw the Ministry out of office, although he knew that in so doing he was defeating the Land bill, and delaying its passing until a fresh Parliament could be assembled. I should like to know what other course he had in view. Calling himself a liberal and the friend of the people, he yet set himself in opposition to those same liberal as himself, who were showing themselves to be friends of the people by carrying out the popular will. He did he pretend to divide Liberalism, in order to suit himself into a number of minute and microscopic divisions, as no man ought to set up? He united in the wanton and factious motion against the Robertson Ministry, whose only desire was to do the people's will and pass the Land Bill. Here is his name on the division list—and mine—and I confess it. But then I was consistent in what I had to say. I was opposed to the Land Bill, and might have objected to join in a motion that would have the effect of delaying, if not defeating it; but that was not the case as regarded Mr. Parkes, who was a supporter of the bill, and only opposed the Government in the hope that in the scramble that would take place he might fall to his share. I never blame a man for voting according to his honest views and convictions, but when this patriot, this friend of the people, says that he is different from other men, and that he has no feeling but for the welfare of the people, I begin to think it better to look narrowly into his intentions. I ask, you then, to consider what could induce Mr. Parkes to vote against a Ministry as liberal as himself, and against whom he only voted when he could not get what he wanted from them, if it were not that he desired to embarrass them and to get something for himself in the scramble? (Cheers.) Now then to pursue the matter a little further. There was a general election, and the people had determined unanimously to have free selection before survey. I went up to Windsor with the intention of standing for the Hawkesbury, but finding this feeling to be so general, and not being able to square my views with those of the constituency, I retired from the field, and would not stand at all. More than that, I went into the Upper House shortly afterwards, and I then gave no opposition to the Land Law. I claim no merit for this I had my own opinion, I have it still; I never hesitated to declare it, for I should have been a coward had I done so, but I considered that I had no right to persevere in an opposition when I saw well that it could have no result. My opposition was consistent; but it was scarcely consistent in a supporter of the bill to join in embarrassing the Ministry, and in postponing the passing of the bill for many months as Mr. Parkes did. So much for that matter, and I am afraid that I shall have to proceed yet further with my analysis of my opponent, so as to show you clearly the component parts of a true patriot and friend of the people. It is painful to have to do it, and I feel very much like a surgeon who is tucking up his sleeves before proceeding to the dissection of a very unpleasant body indeed. (Laughter.) No doubt it is unpleasant, but for your sakes I must perform the operation, so I will put a little cotton in my nose, try to see no more than I can help, and proceed. (Laughter.) And I think as I go on in my autopsy that I shall discover and show you clearly that there is something wrong in his brain, and I am afraid something wrong in his heart also. (Cheers.) It is the fashion to speak of a man's private conduct as entirely distinguished from his public life; but I say that the one must be taken as furnishing a good indication of the other; and you are entitled to choose your representative as a gentleman would choose his steward for his honesty as well as for his ability. It is not sufficient that you should have a man whose political views are in strict conformity with your own, but he must be also one with a character so far removed from stain and reproach as to be worthy of being your representative. I differ then from the opinion that private character is nothing, and that a man may be elected as your representative who is not fit to take a position amongst honest men. (Cheers.) You will remember that I did not begin these personalities—that my opponent threw the first stone, and that as he has done so I have the right of every man to act in self-defence, and I shall therefore now proceed with my dissection, in order to see if this illustrious patriot, whose life, according to his own ideas, is better devoted to the service of the public than to his own private business, is such a man as he would have you believe. Deserting an honest calling—and I have stuck to mine, and it has stuck to me in return—by which he would at all events have made a decent living, he took to politics, conceiving, doubtless, that he was sent down from heaven expressly to become the *ne plus ultra* of politicians, without whom the country could not get on, and whose only mission on earth was to save us all from ruin. (Cheers and laughter.) What use he is now to Parliament, except to embarrass the Government, which he will do, I cannot conceive; for if he succeeds in ousting them, what will he do? He cannot expect to get any three members in the House to associate themselves with him in forming a Government, and what end he proposes to himself I cannot comprehend. You know how the two sides of the House are composed; and to whom is he to go? He cannot expect Mr. Martin to act with him; nor is it likely that Mr. Forster, who only the other day arrested him for a trumpery debt, would do so; and if he thinks to form a Government he must have either the one or the other of these. But I am forgetting my dissections. Making politics his employment, he started a newspaper, thereby marking out for himself a career of considerable usefulness, since it is always necessary to have two papers, one on one side and one on the other, so as to subject yourself to the danger of a tyranny of the Press. The course of that undertaking showed that, however great his aptness for politics, he was not equally fitted for the conduct of a newspaper, for the concern was suddenly wound up, with a debt of £50,000, and nothing to pay it with. Now, a financier of that kind, who, after incurring for the colony a debt of a few millions, could show us how to sponge it all out at one stroke, would make a good treasurer in bad times; but it was scarcely a ground for inferring a man's fitness to succeed in public life to show that he had failed in his private business; and it is a matter of colonial history now, that not only was there this large debt with nothing to pay it, but also that it was shown to be incurred under such circumstances that it was impossible for the Supreme Court to put him into a position to begin again. And did he consider what he had done? Some of his creditors were ruined;—some of them were killed—dead of a broken heart. (Hear, hear.) Yes, they died, and for all we could see of his actings before the world, this man was perfectly callous as to all the destruction he had brought about. (Hear, hear.) If he had shown grief for the mischief he had done, one might have sympathised with him; but he passed gaily on his way as though he had been the most honest man in the community. Does he remember Mr. Wilshire, his best friend? (Hear, hear.) Has he forgotten the many favours he has received at the hands of men whom he has afterwards been the most virulent in opposing. I do not allude to myself, although he has done me the favour of introducing the subject and making it appear as though he had done so. I have never mentioned the subject either one way or the other, as it is perfectly indifferent to me, and he may if he chooses have it that the obligation is all the other way and in his favour. After this signal failure we find him employed under the direction of the Sydney Bunch in the endeavour to destroy your interests and your liberties, and I hope that some of that Bunch are now present to hear what I say. They wanted representation by numbers, by which they would have had thirty or forty representatives for Sydney, and would have swamped the interests of the rest of the colony. That was the modest demand of the patriots of whom Mr. Parkes is the type, who, heedless of the industry of the rest of the colony, of its resources, and its population, would have made it subservient to Sydney interests. Nor in this could he have been urged on by anything but a morbid and diseased longing after notoriety, and a desire, after failure in his newspaper project, to live upon the country; for I have been now nearly twenty years in Parliament, and my opponent has been there with me through a great portion of that time. For a long while we voted together, and then he voted nearly always with the Robertson and the Cowper Government, and why he has so suddenly changed now nobody knows. (Hear.) We will now take the next step in his career. Weary of waiting for office, and impatient for place, as his necessities pressed on him, he moved a resolution in the Assembly that £5000 should be voted for two lecturers on Immigration in England. Now there was no impropriety in a man who earnestly desired to see population introduced into the country moving such a resolution as this; but it was an unusual thing coming from the quarter it did, and was the more remarkable when it was found that the gentleman who had brought it in, and had carried it against the desire of the Government, himself accepted one of these lectureships and went to England. There we lost sight of him for a time; but I have before me here a document showing what he did. The whole affair was somewhat remarkable, but what is more so is that nobody has yet come out in consequence of the lecturing. However, I find by this paper that something was done, for 12,000 copies of papers relating to the colony were printed and published in England; as also 10,000 copies of two addresses spoken by Mr Parkes, and 10 000 copies of the addresses delivered by Mr. Dalley. (Hear, and laughter.) I have no doubt that those delivered by my friend Mr. Dalley were worth the money, for there would be some fun and life in them; but, I am sure that the heavy things said by my opponent would never go down with the English people, who generally like to get their money's worth. For an out-and-out friend of the people, it was certainly remarkable that he should throw up his seat in Parliament after being returned merely for the sake of this £1600 a year. (A voice: "The same as you.") Not the same as me, for I will show you the difference. You must have a Ministry, and they must be taken from amongst the members you return. But, though you have them, they are your servants, to be dismissed by you at any time you may conceive that they do wrong. Not so, however, with a minister or an inspector of prisons. A Minister takes office under you, and may be turned out of office when you think fit. When he is appointed, he comes back to you as I do for re-election, and then you are consulted; but you are not consulted about a lecturer or an inspector of prisons. By remaining me in the first place, you made it incumbent on me, as it is incumbent on every member of the House should the services be required, to take office, in order to carry on the government of the country; but if I take office, my acceptance is also to meet your approval. But to come back to our lecturer, for I like to show what are really important parts of an out-and-out patriot. You see it was that some years ago there was a strike amongst the miners at Newcastle, and that Mr. Hodgson lodged some £3000 or £4000, in order to bring out, under the assisted immigration regulations, 500 miners to carry on the works. No doubt it was a convenient for men of property to see their works standing still, and their capital lying dead; yet, whatever may be said about the importance of property in a constitutional method [illegible] of men are at liberty to adopt in order to [illegible] advance; and capitalists have no right to complain if men adopt this course in [illegible] what they conceive to be a fair rate of remuneration for their work. Mr. Hodgson then paid in £4000 in order to bring out miners. Though the regulations were not, according to the strict letter, opposed to this, Mr. Robertson, who was now opposed by the liberal as himself, who were showing themselves to be friends of the people by carrying out the popular will,

Government had just created a new office of Inspector of Prisons, and that I thought he would make a good man for it. He asked what was the salary, and I told him £800 a year, when he replied that it would not do for him. I told Mr. Cowper I did not think he could get an able man from England for the office for £800 a year, and that I had no doubt an able man would require £1000. All this seemed so strange to me, for I wondered whether he knew anything of the reports that the Government wanted to make me the Inspector of Prisons. Subsequently, a gentleman very intimate with the Government met me, asked me to step aside with him, and said would I like to be Inspector of Prisons. (Name.) His name begins with B., and he has a seat in Parliament. I said, "Have you got the disposal of the office?" He said "No, but I have reason to know you can have it." I said, "Well, when you have the disposal of it I will answer you." I wrote to Mr. Cowper saying, I should like to see him again with regard to the Inspectorship of Prisons; and he wrote to say he would be at my service a day or two after. I said to him, I have been much persecuted about this office, hundreds of persons in the colony having spoken to me about it, and I want to know if you intend to offer it to me. The great prime minister blushed like a young virgin. (Laughter.) He said, "No, no, people would say I wanted to buy you; we do not know what your views are, call in another day, and in the meantime send me some more information." I have not seen him from that day to this. But I said to Mr. Darvall one day, I think I could have that berth of Inspector of Prisons, and he said, "Take it by all means, Parkes." (Laughter.) He added, "That is what I said to my cousin Francis when he was offered a judgeship. Take it by all means." I said to Sir. Darvall, I have a public position in the colony, and I feel persuaded that I have the confidence of a large number of people. To which Mr. Darvall replied—"Damn the people; what did the people ever do for you." (Mr. Darvall: That is not true.) That is substantially all that took place with regard to my seeking the inspectorship of prisons. I declare that neither now nor at any time will I accept any subordinate office whatever under the Government. I am an unfortunate man, a poor man, but whilst I have a head on my shoulders and muscular arms, I will try to earn a living, and I value my personal independence too much to take this office for which Mr. Darvall says I am fitted, which it would not be discreditable in me to take, and to which I might lay some claim on account of long continued public services. If I had felt inclined to accept it I should have taken it. Mr. Darvall seems to complain of the trouble he has been put to by my contesting this election, but surely the electors ought to be consulted as to the unexpected step he has taken since he was before elected. I trust that safeguard of the constitution that renders it necessary for every member on taking office to be re-elected would never be abolished. For minister purposes it had been insinuated that I am a revolutionist, that would rather look in other directions than to our Fatherland for examples. But there is no more loyal Briton than I am, and whenever I look for light I look to the history, constitution, and various expressions of the sentiments of great men, who have built up and preserved the constitution and written the history of my mother country. Suppose the office of Attorney-General under Lord Palmerston vacant, and that Sir Fitzroy Kelly walked over from the Opposition to accept it, would he not be opposed on seeking re-election? He would not only be opposed, but discountenanced by every public man throughout the land. That is a fair type of the state of circumstances under which I come up to East Maitland. If Mr. Darvall had accepted office with men that he had previously voted with, he would not have opposed his election; but he had been strongly opposed to them, and the conclusion of his speech to-day was charged with such virulence and abuse applicable to them, that I thought he was still standing on the Opposition side condemning the very men he had joined. When these very men first formed a Government, he said "The accession of men like these to office is enough to drive every respectable man out of the country;" and since his return from England he has changed them with all sorts of corruption. (Mr. Darvall: No.) One of the greatest errors of the Cowper Government has been not so much in their measures as in the way in which they have administered public affairs, which has tended to pollute the very sources of liberty. Are there not a dozen men in the Assembly who are not there to consider the business of the country, but to vote as they are told? (Cheers.) If we are to have free institutions, let us have a parliament of men, not of Government tools. If we have a Government faithfully administered, carried out by men who will set their faces against public jobbing, and public patronage, to bolster up their own power, I declare I do not care who comprise the Government. It cannot be surprising that I take an interest in public affairs. I have made more sacrifices for the institutions of the country than any other living man. I should have been a man of wealth if I had not established that journal. Ministers of the Crown have stated that none are better entitled to the smile of the public; they have got up a testimonial for me at a public meeting with Mr Cowper in the chair, when with nauseous praise Mr. Robertson said, I was "the only great man in the country." No later than last Monday, a Minister of the Crown found his way to my humble residence (I must not with these things now.) He said, "Do you know what I have come about, Parkes?" I said, "It matters not." He said, "They have kicked up a tale in the city, fellow—but it must be untrue—that you're going to oppose Darvall." I replied, "People say all sorts of things." He then remarked, "There is no man in the country that I could sooner see in Parliament, old fellow, than you, but to oppose Darvall—there'll be two or three hundred shortly; don't oppose Darvall, old fellow." (Great laughter.) That was Mr. Robertson. I am at issue with the Ministry now; I do not stand here as against Mr. Darvall; they have attempted to jockey the institutions of the country, and so arrange things that these men who possess power may retain it for ever. How is it being done? By disintegrating all opposition, and then saying there are no men to take their places, and there never will be if they play their game so skilfully as they are doing now. The question involved in this electorate is whether, in our so-called free institutions, we are to have power left to run into all kinds of abuses. It is always necessary to place some check upon the exercise of power, or it may become unjust or insolent; and a Government composed of men like these, unless closely watched, is sure to become corrupt and oppressive. It is because I and others see an attempt to weaken all Parliamentary opposition, to disintegrate it and tamper with the consciences of members, so as to enable the Government, under the name of freedom, to perpetrate the worst form of oligarchy, that I come forward and allow this constituency to express its opinion as to my fitness to represent it and as to the desirability of returning me. I am as indifferent about being returned as Mr. Darvall; if I were returned for it, I can easily find my way back into Parliament; I am here now so that you may preserve the spirit of the Constitution, and maintain that spirit of accountability which vivifies and keeps alive the liberties of the country. Public men must be compelled to adhere to the creeds they profess; if they cannot govern according to their own creed, do not let them govern according to some one else's. Humble as I may be considered, I declare I shall, in this contest, be regarded as the exponent of the soundest principles of British liberty, and if it result, as I predict it will, in the punishment of this renegade, it will be a wholesome lesson to the country, and to all similar aspirations. If I do not succeed in this contest, it will be owing to the fact that I should state my views on some matters now before Parliament. I have been a member of Parliament for some years, and it is true that when I was without any other means of earning my bread I accepted, a session or two, the office of preparing the summaries of Parliamentary debates for one of the daily papers, which I thought was an honourable way of earning it, and no doubt those summaries were read by many in preference to going through long weary debates. But I was at liberty to leave the House when I thought proper, and if you search the records of the House you will find that I was in my seat on nearly all occasions during all sessions. I voted, I have no doubt, on almost every division; and I mention this to show that my principles rest upon my votes. I did not stop to inquire whether the vote was popular or unpopular, but I went into the library to avoid giving an unpopular vote. Though a member for Sydney, and having no occasion to look for favour with country constituencies, I voted more regularly I believe than any other public man for local improvements, and I did so on the wide ground that, as a representative of the people, my duty was to look to the general interest of the colony, considering that Sydney had such interest in the improvement of the means of communication in the country, and rendering the land fit for the settlement of a respectable and industrious population as the inhabitants in the country themselves. (Cheers.) In this way I gave a vote for £40 000 for improving the navigation of the Hunter, and I voted for the reserve when Mr. Darvall was absent, and the Ministry opposed it. I do not come whining to you as a candidate, and making professions of what I will do when you put me in the position of an hon. member. I voted for your rights even when I represented the whole constituency in the colony. To revert to the Inspector of Prisons (I cannot give up that.) (Laughter.) It is publicly reported and believed that Mr. Darvall is not so much anxious for the viaduct over Bank-street or for the reserve, or to be a Cabinet Minister, but anxious for something better, something more flattering and gratifying to his aspirations. It is said publicly that Sir Alfred Stephen will in a short time retire from his high seat. The Attorney-General, when that event occurs, will be Chief Justice, and thus the learned gentleman now before you will be Sir John Darvall. I have read in a newspaper since coming to Maitland that the office of Inspector of Prisons has been given to an old gentleman of 70 years of age—Dr. Bedford, a relative of Sir Alfred Stephen. Perhaps that forms some nice link in this fine arrangement. Coming back to the business of Parliament: we have a nominee Legislative Council, of which Mr. Darvall was until recently a member, and I cannot see the patriotism of giving up a seat in that House. I am certainly conservative to make that Council respected in the country; and how any patriotic man could desire to sit in the estimation of the public I cannot understand, but I must conclude that he does so if he only keeps a seat until he can get one in the Assembly. I have always been opposed to the nominee principle, in favour of an elective Upper House, and have taken as active a part as Mr. Darvall in support of that principle. I advocated it long ago as the conservative principle for the construction of that House, as the only means of securing for it the respect of the country and the confidence of the people. It could bear any analogy to the House of Peers, which had its root of remote antiquity and hoary tradition. Whilst the Legislative Council is elective, I would place it on the same basis as the Assembly. I would not allow men now in the country to become members; I would have a qualification of age, and the constituencies so large that it should be impossible for one interest of the country to return a member who did not unite various interests, that they may act and react one upon the other. I would have a principle of rotatory retirement; so that whilst the House was incapable of dissolution, it may be periodically subjected to the influence of popular sentiments, and have, if necessary, fresh blood infused. Thus we should have perpetuated a Conservative body still resting upon the suffrages of the people. I am opposed to the Education Bill before the House. I am in favour of retaining the existing Boards on such bases of equality that there shall be no ground for sectarian jealousy, and I am willing to give my assistance in making them as effective as possible, and to greatly increase the grants. With regard to the Police Act, I may say I believe the principle of centralisation, as there carried out, is entirely inapplicable to the circumstances of this colony. Owing to the scattered state of the population, the extent of your tenantry, and other circumstances arising out of the newness of the land, I think it necessary to identify the administration of the police with the local magistracy, who really understand the country. I have been questioned with regard to the Drainage Bill, which, I understand, provides that the people of their own motion shall have the power of calling into existence a drainage union, with power to raise a local revenue, for the purpose of carrying out the necessary drainage of the locality. I consider that to be obviously just, and I shall, if elected, give that bill my best support. Indeed, I would be willing to give grants to aid in draining land and for meeting calamities arising from floods. I think you ought to have a telegraph station, and I may here state that telegraphs were introduced into the colony on the recommendation of a committee of which I was chairman in 1856. There is another question likely to come before the Assembly—the payment of members of Parliament. I have always been opposed to it, and I remain firm in the conviction that it would be injurious and dangerous to the character of our institutions. It would subject poor men to suspicion, and take from them that satisfaction they would otherwise feel in serving the country. If I could not afford whilst earning my bread to hold a seat in Parliament, I would soon resign the office. I have been a most consistent advocate of retrenchment. Mr. Darvall has told you that this affair of expenditure, unsanctioned by Parliament, is a mere mare's nest; but as a lawyer would he not tell you that one of the most vital principles of the constitution is that not a penny of the public money should be expended without parliamentary sanction. This unauthorised expenditure has been incurred not in sending steamers to vessels in danger of being wrecked, or in providing against sudden floods—it has been incurred in beautifying Government House. I do not object to expenditure upon such an object—the Governor should be accommodated as befits his position; but there was no reason why expenditure for that purpose should be incurred before it was authorised by Parliament, and much far less reason when that unsanctioned expenditure was for fitting up the drawing room at Government House as a theatre, as is positively the case. I am assured of this on the word of a member of Parliament. (Loud cries of "Name, name," were continued for a long period; Mr. Parkes appearing very reluctant, indeed refusing to state the name.) If you insist I will name him, although it is really unnecessary; the gentleman's name is Mr. Geoffrey Eagar. One of the items of this expenditure was positively for the employment of theatrical performers at Government House. The National debt now amounts to six millions sterling, and I believe that there is a proposal before Parliament to increase it by another million. The public expenditure for carrying on the civil service is nearly two millions; and the population is only 350 000, so that the expense of the civil government of the country is about £5 per head for every man, woman, and child in the country. Is this then a time when money should be expended without the sanction of Parliament for such purposes as those I have pointed out? I am in favour of a revision of the taxation. Some time ago I moved resolutions for the repeal of the duty on tea and sugar. Those resolutions were carried, and the Government were pledged to give effect to them, but they have not moved a single step towards that object. I would so revise taxation that while the taxes are spread over a large surface, and made to fall more equitably upon all classes they should give a result by far greater in amount so as to meet the whole of our actual expenditure. At present the revenue is made up half by Customs' duties and half by the sale of lands; but I hold it to be unstatesmanlike and not right to use the land revenue for current expenditure. As we proceed in the history of the country it will be continually disappearing, and I think that revenue should be sacredly set apart for the construction of public works, and opening up the country and making it fit for the settlement of a virtuous and industrious population. I would expend the whole of all land revenue in improving the interior of the country. When I was a member for Sydney, I opposed the expenditure of £60 000 upon the Pitt-street tramway; and whilst I was a candidate for Sydney, and the electors were urgent to have the sewerage debt of £200,000 cast upon the country generally, I believe I was the only candidate who said I would not consent to do this act of injustice to the country. My professions of regard for the interests of the country districts are not made therefore just to suit the occasion, but rest upon my acts. If elected I shall pursue the same course, and although not disposed to support the present Government, I shall not offer opposition when I can support their measures; but if I disapprove of those measures I shall offer them a strenuous opposition. You have now to try the issue whether members of Parliament are to be allowed to degrade themselves into Government tools, and whether men who obtain seats on one set of principles are, to suit their circumstances or change them so that they could not afterwards be recognised by their professions. If you approve of this, by all means reject me. I do not believe you do. I never met with a more cordial and welcome greeting than that accorded me by the labouring men, the hard-handed farmers, and the generous-hearted young men in this district, and can afford to make my learned opponent a present of the support of the gentry and the Government hacks. I wish him joy with them. I make over to him with welcome such men as Mr. Joseph Eckford and Captain Close. Thanks to the wisdom with which the constitution was framed, men cannot become such tools with impunity; they must come back to you; you have the power of accountability in your hands. Among other things, I am said to have some of the designs of Robespierre, some intention of bringing innocent lambs (I suppose like Mr. Joseph Eckford) to slaughter. I do not want the head of any innocent man, but I wish you to bring Mr. Darvall's nose to the grindstone, to put your muscular hands to the windlass, and return him back to Sydney noseless.

In answer to questions put to him, Mr. PARKES said: I am against fiscal laws to create a monopoly in favour of any one of the commodities of commerce. I am against fiscal laws that would press heavily upon the necessities of life; but with John Stewart Mill I am in some extent in favour of so adjusting taxation that it should protect infant branches of industry until they get a footing. I would not make education compulsory. I am in favour of railway extension; but the only way in which the requisite funds can be raised is by loan, and those being permanent works, I see no reason why posterity should not share in the expense of the construction. In the present circumstances of the colony I would not vote for an increase of members for the city. I have always been opposed to State-aid. I am opposed to reducing the price of land. I would accept a situation as Minister of the Crown and the salary attached, but I would not accept office with the present Government on any terms. I have no objection to a reduction of the duty on brandy from 10s. to 7s.

The RETURNING OFFICER called for a show hands, which was declared in favour of Mr. Darvall; and a vote of thanks to the returning-officer closed the proceedings.

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

THE polling for the election of a member to represent the constituency of East Maitland took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of Mr. J. B. Darvall, by a majority of fifty-nine votes. Appearances led to the impression that greater excitement prevailed about, and greater interest was taken in, this election than in any preceding contest for the same constituency—not less than five hundred and sixty-nine votes having been recorded. The result of the election was generally known shortly after six o'clock on Tuesday evening, but the official declaration of the poll was not made until noon yesterday, at which time upwards of two hundred persons were present in the court-house, East Maitland. Both candidates were cheered upon making their appearance, but the successful one more particularly.

Precisely at the appointed hour (twelve o'clock), the returning-officer (Mr. Alexander Dodds) addressed the electors. He said he was now prepared officially to declare the state of the poll; but, before doing so, he wished to mention, on his own authority, and the authority of the deputy returning-officers, that no elector was prevented from voting at this election in consequence of any pressure or irregularity either outside or inside. (Applause.) He made this statement in consequence of having heard the contrary outside. He had carefully examined the poll, as taken at the different polling-places, and the numbers were:—

	Darvall.	Parkes.
East Maitland.....	225	 207
Oakvale	59	 11
Mulbring.....	30	 37

Total for Mr. Darvall, 314; for Mr. Parkes, 255; making a majority for Mr. Darvall of 59 votes (Loud cheers.) It was, therefore, his duty to declare, and he did thereby declare, the Hon. John Bayley Darvall duly elected to represent the constituency of East Maitland. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Darvall then addressed the meeting. He thanked the electors for having twice during a very brief period returned him, and for having stamped their approval of his conduct by that confidence. He now confessed that he had felt a great and pressing anxiety in the election, because his long course of public service was under their scrutiny. Of that anxiety he was now relieved, and he was truly thankful that the tribunal of public opinion had again declared in his favour. (Loud cheers.) He was relieved from the great anxiety the contest caused—that he should after a period of long service, be sent back with disgrace and humiliation. He knew not on what grounds he was opposed—on what grounds they were asked to reject him, and thus censure themselves, the Government, and himself; but he had not appealed in vain to that feeling which always predominated in a British community—the desire for fair play. He had no memory now but of the kindness he had received from the electors—he had no memory now for the disagreeable passages which had happened in the election, and which had never been surpassed in pain in any election he had contested. He would ask them to blot out from their memories the recollection of those disagreeable passages. We have, he said, fought under our colours (a rosette of pink and green ribbon produced amid applause), and now let us unite under one common banner. He had no desire now for any other than Australia's flag. (Loud cheers). Let all be good friends for the future—on all sides looking to him as their representative; he was the representative of those who voted against him, as well as the representative of the large majority who voted for him; he was not a supporter of any one class or of any one religion. (Cheers.) They had greatly honoured him, and only confirmed him in the earnest desire which had ch always felt to serve the country faithfully ot the best of his ability. He had to thank his proposer and seconder, and his supporters individually as well as collectively, for their efforts on his behalf. He again begged them to accept his very best thanks for the honour they had done him, and he assured them he would only use it to serve the colony as well as he possibly could. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. PARKES then rose, and said he had also to thank the electors for their exertions on his behalf. He bowed to the popular verdict. He did not enter the contest without calculating the possible consequences, and he was prepared to accept them. He knew it was a difficult contest; but it any justification for his candidature was necessary, he had it in the very large number of votes which were polled for him yesterday. (Applause.) He believed that the Government had manifested an entire unfitness to govern the country, and it was quite clear that a large portion of the people of East Maitland held the same belief. Yesterday, when he saw nearly every man—in violation of the principle of the ballot—wearing colours, he thought he would scarcely get a vote; but his own supporters, in an orderly and faithful manner, without any such manifestations, gave their votes, and he found that in East Maitland he polled in nearly equal numbers to his opponent. He was happy to know that he had the support of the old residents of the electorate. (Interruption.) His opponent had touched upon the support he had received, and surely he had the same right. In the first place he never canvassed any person individually for a vote; could the Attorney-General say the same? In the next place he had calculated the cost of his election, and it would not cost him a single penny. (A Voice: "It's no use, for you've got no money to pay it.") The whole of his election expenses would not exceed £28 some odd shillings. Could the Attorney-General say the same? In no instance within his personal knowledge had the offer of liquor been made by his supporters, nor did he set sight on liquor at his meetings. Could the learned Attorney-General say the same? His opponent had gone with his friends to solicit votes, with the electoral roll in the right hand and the grog bottle in the left.

Tremendous and long continued uproar, with cries of "No, no," "It's false," "Tell the truth," "Sit down," here ensued.

Mr. Parkes continued: It's of no consequence to me, I am quite ready to sit down; you can put me down by brute force if you think proper. (Cries of "Tell the truth.") I never groaned or hissed a man in my life. I know I stand before my opponents. (Renewed uproar.) I care not for any man here, and you may clamour away as long as you like—put me down by brute force if you like. (Continued uproar, and cries of "Tell the truth.")

The noises continuing, Mr. Parkes returned to his seat, and the returning-officer said it order was not preserved, it would be his duty to dissolve the meeting.

Mr. Darvall to the meeting: Pray hear him; permit him to proceed.

Order was at last restored, and Mr. Parkes resumed:—He declined to proceed if he were only permitted to do so on the intercession of Mr. Darvall; he claimed the right to be heard. They were victorious, and could afford to hear him; he was not angry—(laughter)—he was not disappointed—("oh, oh!")—and he cared nothing whether they heard him or not. If he did speak it would only be on his own clear right to do so. (Cries of "You must tell the truth, then.") This interruption was almost enough to disturb the thread of anyone's speech. He would ask those gentlemen who had made such strong statements against him, and who knew but very little of the facts they had been talking about, whether since his coming to East Maitland they could point out any single act of his that would redound to his discredit. Yesterday an elector came to him with colours fastened to his coat, and said he was compelled to wear them—(cries of "Name"). How could he give the name when he did not know the man? The man told him this; he did not know whether it was true or not; he did not ask the man's vote or tell him which candidate to vote for; he simply said "go into the court-house and vote for whom you think the best man." (Applause.) His opponent had shown a great deal of personal feeling, but no man could challenge his right to contest this election with him. He was quite sure the Attorney-General would admit that he was no unworthy opponent. Dr. Darvall said, in writing to him, that he would rather see him (Mr. Parkes) elected than himself; but it was for the electors to decide, and they had decided it. ("Why didn't you contest it before?") For a very good reason; he didn't want to go into the House at all. He came there to oppose his powerful opponent because a great principle was at stake. He had now to return his best thanks to the gentlemen who, with such disinterestedness and ability, had worked for him as unitedly and as consistently as ever he saw men working in his life, and it was not on his personal merits they had done so, but for the same principle which he upheld, and they believed they were serving the country. He trusted that all bitterness of feeling caused by this election would subside with this meeting. If he thought proper he would easily find his way into Parliament, and should he go in for another electorate he would watch over the interests of this constituency the same as if it had returned him. (Loud applause.) But, coming to another point, time would show whether he was the man he had been characterised during this election; time would show that, under all his misfortunes, he had done his duty, and every act of his under his misfortunes was done with a strict sense of duty. When he would again have the power to deal with them, it would be seen whether he was the man he had been represented or not. If he had chosen, previous to the election, he could have laid details before them which would have shown that he did everything in his power. One gentleman was mentioned—Mr. Dean. In reference to his (Mr. Parkes') career as a public journalist, when his resources were failing, he opposed the proposal made by his friends to patch up affairs; he opposed it from the very first, and said it would only make matters worse, and that it would be better to surrender at once. Only at last, in spite of his wish, a meeting was held, and promissory notes were obtained. They were never given to him—not one of them; they all went to his mortgagee—to Sir Daniel Cooper. (Mr. Henry Vindin: "That's not what I complained of.") He would refer to Mr. Dean presently. Time was granted, and by the arrangement then made he was restricted from paying any one of his creditors. He drew from the *Empire* only what was sufficient to support his family, and out of that he paid £12 a month to Mr. Dean, while his (Mr. Parkes') children were going without shoes to their feet. He thus endeavoured to pay Mr. Dean out of what was necessary to support his own family, because the arrangement precluded him from paying any one. He would appeal to them, now, whether he was the inhuman, unfeeling, uncalculating defrauder which he had been represented as. Previous to starting the public journal he had been engaged in business up to the age of thirty-four years, and had not ever been in any court of justice or court of law, to resist the payment of any debt, and surely that was some guarantee that he was not the unfeeling dishonest being that they represented him. He believed he had done good; he built up the power that now rules the country, and it was hard after a life of irreproachable character that, meeting with misfortunes, they should all turn round and endeavour to crush him. He would tell them what he would ask them to do: in another country and another time if a man did not pay what debts he owed, the penalty was death; and if they thought he had not tried all in his power to pay his liabilities, when he left this building, let them hound him to death—stone him and take his life. (Sensation.)

He then resumed his seat amid mingled signs of applause and disapprobation.

Mr. Darvall moved, and Mr. Parkes seconded, a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer. The motion was carried by acclamation. The cheers were duly responded to, and cheers being given for both candidates, the meeting was dissolved.

Immediately after the dispersion from the hustings the supporters of Mr. Darvall assembled at the Bank Hotel, East Maitland, and a procession, composed of about twenty carriages, buggies, dogcarts, and gigs, each filled with supporters displaying their colours, and about thirty horsemen, started for West Maitland at a smart trot. Mr. Darvall was in the foremost carriage. As the procession passed along High street, the horsemen and occupants of the carriages cheered lustily opposite the houses of Mr. Darvall's supporters in this town. The whole party drove up to Eckford's Hotel, Campbell's Hill, and returned by the same route to East Maitland.—*Maitland Mercury.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—July 31st, at her residence, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road, the wife of Captain Adams, of a daughter.
ALDERTON—August 8th, at Collingwood, the residence of the sister, Mrs. George Alderton, of a son.
BAGGE—August 13th, at Ben Lomond, New England, the wife of C. T. Bagge, of a son.
BAYLIS—August 13th, at Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Baylis, of a son.
BOCKING—July 30th, at her residence, Campbelltown, Mrs. J. Bocking, of a daughter.
BROOKS—August 4th, at Sara Cottage, Penrith, Mrs. Brooks, of a son.
BROWN—August 6th, at her residence, Richmond, the wife of Henry Hort Brown, Esq., of a daughter.
BURROWS—July 22nd, at her residence, 87, Botany-street, Cleripondale, Mrs. John Burrows, of a son.
CAMPBELL—July 26th, at Geraldine, East Maitland, Mrs. John L. Campbell, of Bungalumbie, Lachlan, of a son.
CLARKE—July 23rd, Mrs. J. L. Clarke, of a daughter.
CLIFTON—July, 14th, at Port Denison, Queensland, the wife of Mr. W. Clifton, of a son.
COLEMAN—August 4th, at the Post-office, Albury, the wife of George J. Coleman, Esq., of a daughter.
COOK—July 31st, at Ashfield, the wife of Thomas Cook, of a daughter.
COURT—August 13th, at her residence, Clarence-street, Sydney, Mrs. James Court, of a son.
CUNNINGHAM—July 24th, at her residence, 48, Little Albion-street, the wife of Mr. John Cunningham, H.M. Customs, of a son.
DAVIES—August 13th, Mrs. H. R. Davies, of a daughter.
DAVIES—July 24th, at 112, South Head Road, Mrs. T. E. Davies, of a son.
DE GUILAY—July 31st, at her residence, at Woollahra, Madame La C. De Guylay, of a son.
DEANE—31st July, Johnson-street, Balmain, the wife of Mr. John Deane, of a daughter.
DEAN—August 1st, at Darling Point, the wife of T. J. Dean, Esq., of a daughter.
DELBENHAM—July 20th, at Fredericktown, Macleay River, the wife of Mr. Edmund Debenham, of a son.
DENNIS—August 3rd, at Parramatta, the wife of James Dennis, Esq., of a son.
EASON—July 9th, at Gegullicking, Burrowa, Mrs. George Eason, of a daughter.
EICHLER—August 10th, at 19, Charlotte-place, Mrs. Eichler, of a son.
EVANS—August 4th, at Gladstone, Port Curtis, the wife of S. W. Evans, of a son.
EVANS—July 27th, at Jellimatong, near Cooma, the wife of Thomas Evans, Esq., of a son.
EWEN—August 1st, at Raymond Terrace, Mrs. George F. Ewen, of a daughter.
FELS—August 6th, at 436, George-street, Mrs. E. T. Fels, of a daughter.
FOOT—July 20th, at Fort Bourke Stations, Darling River, the wife of James Foot, Esq., of a daughter.
FOTHERINGHAM—July 31st, at her residence, Darlinghurst, the wife of John D. Fotheringham, Esq., of a son.
GLEADOW—July 19th, at her residence, Eltham Cottage, Balmain, Mrs. W. Gleadow, of a son.
HARRISON—August 7th, at her residence, Dublin House, Lower George-street, Mrs. Henry Harrison, of a daughter.
HILL—July 31st, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Glebe Road, of a daughter.
HENDERSON—July 30th, at her residence, No. 1, Little Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. William Henderson, a son.
HIGGS—July 30th, at Wingham, Manning River, the wife of W. Guy Higgs, of a daughter.
HOLDEN—August 5th, at her residence, 151, South Head Road, Mrs. William Holden, of a son.
ILEY—August 10th, at Macquarie Plains, Bathurst, Mrs. Charles Iley, of a daughter.
JACKSON—July 21st, at her residence, No. 215, Cumberland-street, Mrs. Frederick Jackson, of a daughter.
KERRY—July 25th, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. C. Kebby, of a daughter.
KING—August 1st, at Hawthorne, near Melbourne, Mrs. W. Essington King, of a daughter.
KING—August 4th, at Hawthorne, Mrs. W. E. King, of a daughter.
KIRKWOOD—July 19th, at Bega, Mrs. D. S. Kirkwood, of a son.
KOLLIOS—August 13th, at Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. Herm. Kollios, of a son.
LEVI—August 14th, at her residence, Queen-street, Chippendale, the wife of Mr. Jacob Levi, of a son.
LEWIS—June 22nd, at sea, on board the Virginia from Liverpool to Sydney, the wife of Captain Lewis Lewis, of a daughter.
LISHMAN—August 9th, at her residence, Cawarra, Mrs. Lindeman, of a daughter.
LISHMAN—August 2nd, at her residence, Denison-street, Kingston Estate, the wife of Mr. R. Lishman, of a son.
LODER—July 26th, at Quirindi, Liverpool Plains, Mrs. James M. Loder, of a son.
LOUND—July 25th, at Singleton, Mrs. H. Lound, of a son.
LYDIARD—July 20th, at West Maitland, Mrs. Charles Lydiard, of a daughter.
M'LEAN—June 8th, at Campbelltown, Mrs. James M'Lean, of a daughter.
M'GILVRAY—August 1st, at Fairfield, Windsor, Mrs. William M'Quade, of a son.
M'QUINN—August 11th, at Brisbane Cottage, Dubbo, the wife of Luke M'Quinn, C. P. S., of a daughter.
MACLEOD—June 18th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain H. Hamayns Macleod, Bengal Royal Artillery, of a son.
MACPHERSON—June 27th, at Cattach Lodge, Lyttelton, New Zealand, Mrs. Urquhart Macpherson, of a son.
MARKS—July 18th, at her residence, Stewart-street, Mrs. E. P. Marks, of a son.
MARTIN—August 14th, at Camden, Mrs. J. B. Martin, of a daughter.
MATHEWS—July 24th, at her mother's residence, Mrs. B. H. Mathews, of a son.
MATTHEWS—July 22nd, at her residence, Penrith, the wife of Mr. W. D. Matthews, of a daughter.
MIDDLETON—August 4th, at her residence, Juwallawah, Phœnix Park, the wife of G. R. Middleton, Esq., J.P., of a son.
MILLER—July 30th, at Scott-street, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. Thomas Miller, of a son.
MOORE—July 9th, at her residence, Booligal, Lower Lachlan, the wife of W. Moore, Esq., of a son.
MORGAN—August 1st, at Cumberland-street, Dixon and Liverpool streets, Mrs. J. H. Morris, of a son.
MORTLEY—July 28th, at her residence, Christie-street, Glebe, the wife of Mr. J. W. Mortley, of twin daughters.
NORFOLK—July 31st, at her residence, 450, Pitt-street South, Mrs. Norfolk, of a son.
NORTH—July 22nd, at Windsor Cottage, Albury, the wife of Samuel C. V. North, Esq., J.P., of a son.
PAGE—August 4th, at her residence, Alma Cottage, Newtown, the wife of Captain Page, of a daughter.
PARNELL—July 18th, Mrs. Charles Parnell, of Lilithvale, Hunter River, of a son.
PERRY—July 22nd, at Parramatta, the wife of F. W. Perry, Esq., of a son.
PERRY—August 5th, at her residence, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland, Mrs. William Perry, of a son.
PLACE—July 17th, at Sydney, Mrs. James Place, of a daughter.
PRICE—August 12th, at Carrington, near Mudgee, the wife of John A. H. Price, Esq., of a son.
EFEVE—August 14th, at her residence, 234, George-street North, Mrs. Charles Reeve, of a daughter.
RILEY—July 22nd, at Tenterfield House, Mrs. A. R. Riley, of a daughter.
RODD—August 10th, at Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, Mrs. B. C. Rodd, of a daughter. Maitland Papers, please copy.
ROW—July 16th, at Carrington Town, Mrs. William E. Row, of a daughter.
ROWELL—July 22nd, at Mudgee, the wife of Mr. Nicholas Rowell, of a son.
ROXBURGH—July 26th, at her residence, Double Bay, the wife of John Pirie Roxburgh, Esq., of a daughter.
SABER—July 29th, at her residence, 502, George-street, Mrs. W. Saber, of a daughter.
SAMPSON—July 19th, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. Sampson, of a son.
SHUTE—July 25th, Mrs. Henry Shute, of a son.
SMITH—July 9th, at her residence, Shell Cove, Middle Harbour, the wife of Mr. James Smith, of a son.
SMITH—August 12th, at her residence, South Head Road, Mrs. J. K. Smith, of a daughter.
SMITH—August 14th, at her residence, Starmore, the wife of Mr. John Smith, of a son.
SNAPE—July 27th, at her residence, Warialda, the wife of James Snape, Esq., of a son.
SPEER—July 26th, at her residence, Cowper-terrace, the wife of William Speer, of a son.
STACEY—August 16th, at her residence, Goulburn, Mrs. William West Stacey, of a son.
STEPHEN—July 23rd, the wife of the Rev. A. Stephen, of a daughter.
STEVENS—August 1st, at her residence, Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street North, Mrs. Richard Stevens, of a son.
STREET—August 8th, at Victoria-terrace, Darlinghurst, the wife of J. R. Street, Esq., of a son.
SULLIVAN—August 6th, at her residence, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, the wife of Mr. John Sullivan, of a son.
SUTTON—August 8th, at her residence, 219, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of James Sutton, of a daughter.
VINDIN—June 22nd, at her residence, High-street, West Maitland, Mrs. Alfred Vindin, of a son.
WATSON—July 14th, at her residence, Kent-street, Mrs. George Watson, of a son.
WATSON—August 8th, at Kissing Point, Mrs. G. C. Watson, of a daughter.
WEEKES—July 28th, at her residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Charles W. Weekes, of a son.
WILSON—August 13th, at her residence, Wilshire-place, George-street South, Mrs. John Wilson, of a daughter.
WOOD—July 22nd, at Hawkhampton, Mrs. Wood, of Woodend, of a daughter.
WREN—July 30th, at Taraganda, Bega, Mrs. Henry Wren, of a son.
YORK—July 25th, at her residence, Penrith, the wife of Mr. W. York, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN—LEE—July 30th, by special license, at Trinity Church, Kelso, by the Rev. W. Lisle, R. S. Austin, manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Bathurst, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of William Lee, Esq., Claremont, Kelso.
BAILEY—HOGAN—July 16th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, O.S.B., William Bailey, native of Mitchelstown, county Cork, Ireland, to Margaret Hogan, second daughter of the late Jeremiah Hogan, Shroneahill, Tipperary, Ireland.
BENNETT—GARRATT—July 30th, at St. Philip's Church, by special license, by the Very Rev. Dean Cowper, Mr. John Bennett, of Rockhampton, third son of Mr. G. Bennett, George-street, to Emma Garratt, niece of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bennett, George-street, Sydney.
BICKNELL—M'INTOSH—June 3rd, at Williamstown, by special license, by the Rev. W. Awley, B.A., Henry O. Bicknell, Esq., M.P., to Emily Mary, third daughter of the late John M'Intosh, Pitt-street, Sydney.
BOARD—PIPER—August 6th, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. T. Haydon, Gregory, second son of Gregory Board, of this city, to Matilda, youngest daughter of William Piper late of this city.
BRIDGEWATER—ROSTRON—July 15th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, William Bridgewater, native of Shermanhanshire, South Wales, to Susan Rostron, daughter of George Rostron, Cumberland-street, Sydney.
BURT—RALPHS—July 29th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Francis Charles Burt, bachelor, mariner, Sydney, to Ann Ralphs, daughter of the late John Ralphs, Birmingham, England.
CHAPMAN—M'LEOD—July 29th, by special license, at the residence of Mr. Donald Dunn, Pyrmont, by the Rev. John L. M'Skimming, minister of Chalmer's Church, Mr. John Alexander Chapman, shipwright, a native of Leith, Scotland, to Christina Ann M'Leod, daughter of the late Mr. John M'Leod, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
GORDON—DELOITTE—August 12th, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. William Stack, B.A., William P. Gordon, Esq., J.P., late of Wallumbilla, Queensland, to Selina, second daughter of William S. Deloitte, Snail's Bay.
CROFT—BOLGER—July 13th, at Campbelltown, by special license, by the Rev. T. P. Roach, William, second son of William Croft, Esq., near Campbelltown, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Bolger, of Denham Court, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. John Eccleston, of St. Patrick's Inn, near Campbelltown.
CURZON—ROOT—June 24th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, R. B. Curzon, to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Root, builder, both of England.
DENT—O

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

July 28.—Confeter-e, ship, 531, Reid, from the Downs, 91 days.
July 28.—Jason, ship, 906, Stuart, from the Downs, 87 days.
August 1.—John Temperley, ship, 975, Liddle, from Plymouth, 98 days.
August 6.—Virginia, ship, 8.9, Lewis, from Liverpool, 117 days.
August 9.—Phaeton, ship, 416, Milligen, from the Downs, 107 days.
August 9.—William Duthie, ship, 970, Duthie, from the Downs, 79 days.
August 11.—Arab Steed, ship, 635, Walker, from the Downs, 91 days.
August 13.—Canada West, ship, 717, Hurry, from Liverpool, 130 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

July 25.—Avon, ship, 946, Howes, from Vancouvers Island.
August 10.—Star of Eve, schooner, 126, Morris, from Mauritius.
August 14.—Northam, P. and O.s., 1800, Skottowe, from Galle.
August 16.—Emma Colvin, ship, 960, King, from Manila.
August 16.—Matilde, brig, 266, Petersen, from Java.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

August 17.—Transatlantic, ship, 614, Phillips, for London. Passengers—Miss Duke, Mrs. Cook, Mr. T. West, Mr. J. E. Burke. Cargo: 1417 bales wool, 6 bales skins, 54 bags cotton, 86 casks tallow, 6031 hides, 28 logs timber, 300 bags gum, 21 packages zinc, 198 packages rope, 123 packages canvas, and 11 packages sundries.
August 17.—Ocean Chief, ship, 931, Davies, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Duffield, Rev. H. C. Cloughton, Mr. Smithyman, Mrs Hurford, Miss E. Little, Mrs. Cumner and 5 children, Lieutenant W. Wright, Messrs. H. M. Turton, H. Wallach, H. J. Wainwright, T. Coulter, Whitty, and 13 in the steerage. Cargo: 2158 bales 3 half-bales wool, 341 casks tallow, 7 packages skins, 18 bundles flax, 206 bags 64 cases 10 casks gum, 32 casks sperm oil, 15 bales leather, 14 packages metal, 15 packages bones, 4 cases shells, 30 packages sundries.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Manila—July 21, Princess of Wales, ship, 1204, Carver.
For Mauritius.—July 24th, Forres, barque, 243, Wrangles; 29th, Francis Banfield barque, 355, Pender; 31st, Adieu, brig, 329, Selland.
For Callao.—July 29th, City of Bristol, ship, 858, Burrowes; 28th, Bordelais, barque, 392, Delascelle.
For Shanghai.—July 25th, Bonkette, ship, 489, Woodruff; 28th, Mersie England, ship, 1045, Lowry.
For Nocolas Island.—August 3rd, Express, schooner, 192, Mumford.
For Hongkong.—August 7th, Henry Miller, barque, 413, Hall.
For Calcutta.—August 16th, William Cole, ship, 936, Fithill; 18th, J. L. Hall, ship, 709, Richards.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Medway, ship, 643, Grieves, for London. Passengers—Mr. J. Milnbrie, Captain Benson, Captain Pierron, Mr. G. Buck. Cargo: 1442 bales wool, 7 bales cotton, 56 casks tallow, 2200 hides, 124 tons chrome, 123 cwt. bones, 3000 horns, 350 casks sugar, 2 packages.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

July 25.—Dashewya, Calgoa, for Batavia, with 1140 tons coal.
August 18.—Queensland, Young, for Shanghai, with 400 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

FOR LONDON.
City of Madras, ship, 999, Cannel.
Medway, ship, 614, Greaves.
Sir J. Moore, ship, 309, Robinson.
Whitehall, ship, 1200, James.

FOR HONGKONG.
Dashing Wave, ship, 1100, Lenane.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Undaunted, ship, 1245, Clare.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mary Miller, 272, Brown.
Lammermuir, ship, 595, Jones.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By the William Duthie: Pegasus, from London to Melbourne, 62 days out, latitude 28° S., longitude 30° W.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.
FROM 1st JULY.

Per Strathdon: 1879 bales wool, 31,846 hides, 87.6 horns.
Per Centurion: 841 bales wool, 6740 hides, 414 casks cocoanut oil, 188 packages 1208 bags gum.
Per Transatlantic: 1417 bales wool, 86 casks tallow, 6631 hides, 300 bags gum.
Per Ocean Chief: 2158 bales wool, 341 casks tallow, 274 packages gum, 32 casks sperm oil.

EXPORTS OF COAL.

THE following is the quantity of coal entered at the Sydney Customs, coastwise, from 18th July to 18th August inclusive:—

From Newcastle	...	...	10,858 tons
Morpeth	...	...	36
Wollongong	...	...	494
Bellambi	...	...	1,793
Lake Macquarie	...	...	366
Bulli	...	...	1,355
			14,812.

Returns of the shipment of coal from the various mines on the Hunter, cleared at the Customs, Newcastle, from 18th July to 17th August, inclusive:—

Melbourne	...	...	9,527 tons
Geelong	...	...	453
Hobart Town	...	...	670
Launceston	...	...	320
Adelaide	...	...	1,793
Wallaroo	...	...	922
Otago	...	...	1,430
Wellington	...	...	498
Nelson	...	...	280
Port Cooper	...	...	310
Christmas Island	...	...	646
Batavia	...	...	1,240
			18,099.

Total exports, 32,911 tons.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s.s. Northam, with the English mails of June 26, arrived at her anchorage early on the evening of the 14th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Harrier, 17 guns, Captain Sullivan, at New Zealand.
Miranda, 14 guns, Captain Jenkins, at New Zealand.
Eclipse, 4 guns, Captain Mayne, at New Zealand.

SHIPS REPORTS.

ARAB STEED.—The clipper ship Arab Steed arrived on the afternoon of the 11th instant. She left the Lizard on the 12th May, crossed the Equator on the 7th June, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 5th July, and was off Cape Otway on the 8th instant. She experienced very heavy westerly gales in running down her easting.

CONFERENCE.—The Conference left the Downs on the 25th April, crossed the Equator on the 22nd May, passed the meridian of the Cape on the 19th June, and rounded the south-west cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 18th July. She ran down her easting in latitude 48° S., carrying strong breezes from the westward.

CANADA WEST.—The Canada West, from Liverpool 8th April, crossed the Equator on the 31st May, and had very light winds to the meridian of the Cape. From thence had north-west to south-west winds, running her easting down on a parallel of 40° S., and was off Cape Otway on the 8th instant.

JASON.—The Jason, sailed from Gravesend May 2nd, landed the pilot May 3rd; was off the Start on the 5th; crossed the Equator May 27th, twenty-three days. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope June 21st, forty-eight days out, and the meridian of Cape Leuwin, July 12th, sixty-nine days. Sighted Cape Otway July 24th, eighty-one days, and made the Heads of Port Jackson at daylight, July 28th—eighty-five days from the Start, and eighty-seven from Gravesend. From the Start to the Line, light fair winds prevailed most of the way. From latitude 30 degrees south to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, strong southerly and south-easterly winds prevailed; was twice driven from latitude 34°20 south to latitude 38 degrees south; had some difficulty in getting south of the Cape, and several days were lost on this part of the passage. From the Cape of Good Hope to the Leuwin northerly winds prevailed. From the Leuwin to Cape Otway had ten days of easterly winds and calms; was twelve days from the Leuwin to Cape Otway, six days longer than is usually required, and was ninety hours from the Otway to this port, south-west and north-west winds prevailing.

JOHN TEMPERLEY.—The John Temperley, under the command of Captain Liddle, Lieutenant R.N.R., and formerly of the Swide, arrived on the 1st instant, from Plymouth. She sailed on the 25th April, crossed the Equator on 19th May, passed the meridian on the 19th June, and was off King's Island on the 15th ultimo, but, owing to strong N.E. weather, was compelled to bear up and come around Van Diemen's Land. Only one death (an adult) occurred on the passage, and four births. The ship is remarkably clean, and in first-rate order.

PHAETON.—The Phaeton left the Downs on the 24th April, crossed the Equator on the 19th May, passed the meridian of the Cape on the 23rd June, and passed Cape Otway on the 1st instant. She ran down her easting in the parallels of 42° and 44° S., with strong easterly gales the whole time.

VIRGINIA.—The Virginia left Liverpool on the 11th April, crossed the Equator on the 18th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 5th July. She ran down her easting in latitude 48° S., carrying strong breezes from N. W. and W. N. W. On the 23rd May, when in the latitude of Ushia, she was boarded by the Confederate sloop Alabama; sent on board with an armed crew on board, and overhauled the Virginia's papers, when having supplied a compass at the request of Captain Lewis, the Alabama parted company and proceeded to the northward, the crew giving three cheers. The boat's crew were heavily armed with revolvers and cutlasses. During a heavy gale the Virginia shipped a heavy sea which washed one of the crew, named Benjamin Hughes, overboard, and severely injured several others. The ship was at once rounded to, but all attempts to save him failed.

WILLIAM DUTHIE.—The William Duthie has completed a splendid passage of seventy-nine days from the Downs. She sailed on the 22nd May, crossed the Equator on the 13th June, was off the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th July, forty-seven days out, and passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the seventy-third day out. She has had fine weather throughout the passage until making this land. On the 20th July, an apprentice named R. T. Gray fell from the fore topgallant yard to the shelf, loosing the sail, and was drowned. The ship was going twelve knots at the time, with a very heavy sea running, and it being at night it was impossible to save him.

WHALERS' REPORTS.

Our Russell correspondent, under date the 22nd ultimo, reports that the barque Addison, of New Bedford, was off and on for letters; she had taken 100 barrels sperm since leaving the bay last November. The Lydia sailed for the Fisheries on the 8th, and the barque Nisena, New Bedford, Captain Pienniman, on the 13th instant, for home, with a freight of 800 barrels (besides her own complement), from the barque San.

The John Wells, American Whaler, is out twenty-five months from New Bedford, and has put into Sydney leaky, making about thirty strokes per minute. She is last from the New Zealand coast.

WRECKS.

THE T. S. MORT (s.) ABANDONED AT SEA.—By the arrival of the brig Caroline, from Hokianga, we have been placed in possession of the following particulars. The T. S. Mort sailed from Hokianga on the 1st instant, with a full cargo of timber, bound for Sydney. The Caroline sailed on the 9th July, and on the 15th, in latitude 35°35 S., longitude 162°38 E. sighted what appeared to be a three-masted schooner, with her sails flying adrift. Captain Hayes immediately bore down upon her, and found her to be the steamer T. S. Mort, from the name being distinctly seen as painted on her stern, her colours were flying Union down, and the Caroline was steered close under her lee,—in fact within twenty yards of her side, so that a distinct view of her decks could be obtained. The hatches were off, the boats gone, and the ship waterlogged; her deck-load of timber, of which she had a full complement when she sailed, had all disappeared, so that she must have encountered very heavy weather. The chief officer of the Caroline, Mr. Summer, states that he considered her deck-load as taken on board previous to her sailing far too heavy for her, and very unsafe. The T. S. Mort is insured in the Sydney offices for the following amounts:—Sydney Marine Office, £3500; New South Wales, £3500; United, £3000; New Zealand, £1000; Mr. Motteslie's, £500; and the cargo for £8000 in various offices. The relatives and friends of the crew of the abovenamed steamer must naturally feel a painful degree of anxiety as to their fate, and we are therefore happy to be enabled to state that there is every probability of their being all safe. Some twelve hours before the Caroline fell in with the wreck, Captain Hayes sighted a big apparently bound south, but too far off to signal, and he is of opinion that she must have seen the wreck and have taken the men off. From the fact of the signal of distress being kept flying it is evident that when first hoisted some friendly sail was at hand, and the probability is that within a few days we shall hear of their having reached some port in safety, but up to our latest dates from New Zealand, no intelligence has been received.

FOUNDERING OF THE SCHOONER BLACK DIAMOND.—The above-named vessel sailed from the Richmond River on the 9th instant, with a cargo of tallow and hides, bound for Sydney, under the command of Captain Crawford. The following day, she encountered very heavy gales from the S.W., and in the morning Cape Hawk bore W.N.W., and in sounding the well she was found to have two feet of water in the hold. All hands were kept at the pumps, but the leak kept increasing, the ship at the same time getting unmanageable and settling down by the head. Seeing now that all chances of saving the vessel were gone, the only alternative was to take to the boat as the means of saving the lives of the crew. Captain Crawford then upon ordered her to be launched, a task of some difficulty, but it was successfully accomplished, and the schooner was abandoned, and the crew effected a landing in Seal Rock Bay, and finally reached the Macleay River, where they fell in with the steamer New Moon, and by her reached Sydney on the 21st instant. The Black Diamond was an iron schooner, the property of Mr. T. H. Green of this city. The ship and freight is insured in the Sydney Marine Office for £950, the former for £700 and the latter £250.

LOSS OF THE REBECCA SCHOONER.—By the arrival of the Lucy (s.), on the 5th, from Wide Bay, information was received of the total loss of the above-named vessel at Baffle Creek. The particulars is contained in a letter from Captain W. Barker, master and owner, forwarded to a gentleman at Wide Bay, and dated July 27, and is as follows:—"I have to report to you the loss of the schooner Rebecca, 68 tons, while taking the harbour of Baffle Creek. Crew all saved; the schooner is insured in Mr. Proschel's office, in George-street, Sydney; the spars, sails, &c., are consequently uninjured, and in charge of a man belonging to the vessel; while I, with the remaining four, are journeying on foot towards some port. Will you be kind enough to inform Mr. Smyth's people of the affair, so that they may be in readiness to act as regards the survey and sale of the vessel. We were yesterday afternoon attacked by a number of blackfellows, armed with spears, &c., when about fifteen miles from this station, and, having with us merely swags, no arms, and very tired bodies, we had completely to run for it; they satisfied themselves with rummaging, and, of course, helping themselves to the money and anything they fancied. A stranger in company with us fared much worse, being very much knocked about and bruised by them. Can you send any one with a horse and cart to meet us, or I do not know when we shall reach Maryborough. The agents in Sydney are Messrs. Morison and Black.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS W. [illegible], master.—The Rebecca is insured in the Sydney Marine Office for £800."

MAILS BY THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

	RECEIVED. Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
January.—Madras	22,300	295	26,000
February.—Northam ...	18,073	279	23,834
March.—Behar.....	24,079	260	27,443
April.—Madras	24,294	231	25,916
May.—Northam	19,185	217	25,265
June.—Madras	20,437	108	25,334
July.—Northam	21,923	257	25,419
	DISPATCHED. Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
January.—Bombay.....	20,327	404	25,496
February.—Madras	20,492	227	24,819
March.—Northam	22,0 2	295	26,979
April.—Behar	23,866	235	28,664
May.—Madras	18,654	382	29,588
June.—Northam	18,430	171	23,641
July.—Bombay.....	21,932	191	23,456

H.M.s. Heroine sailed for England on the 24th of July viâ Batavia and the Cape. She touched at Brisbane and Rockhampton on her passage north.

THE PLUTO (s.)—No particulars have been received respecting the fate of this vessel since the publication of last summary.

INSOLVENCIES DURING THE MONTH.

July.		Estimated Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
20	Mary Ann Greenslade, of Araluen, shopkeeper	£217 6 5	£126 0 0
	James Macdonald, of Dubbo, late publican	1145 18 7	1022 10 2
	Edward Short, of Glen Inner, shoemaker	630 9 7	395 9 0
	James Smith, of Newtown, out of business	781 9 2	401 0 0
	Patrick Ahearn, of Penrith, blacksmith	194 9 0	7 11 0
21	Samuel Adams Mansell, of Bathurst, porter	57 13 10	19 13 0
	William Thomas Benson, of Campbell-street, Sydney, painter	65 13 0	30 14 6
	Enoch William Rudder, of Kempsey	1607 18 10	50 12 10
22	James M'Cubbin, of Coonamble, late of Coolah, boteliskeeper (surplus)	4707 7 2	8717 7 7
	James (otherwise John) Adcock, of George-street, Sydney, late of Auckland, N.Z.	455 16 6	431 13 0
	Robert Mackay Campbell, of Ann's Vale, near Burrowa, farmer	356 17 9	32 0 0
23	Patrick Carroll, of Bungendore, late publican, out of business	2799 0 0	1982 0 0
24	Louis Eskell, late of Hunter-street, dentist	83 10 10	6 0 0
	John Hooper, of Newcastle, labourer	96 0 4	6 0 0
25	George Augustus Frederick Lantz, of Sydney, architect	1064 8 5	89 10 0
	Morris Levey, of Forbes, hotelkeeper	1531 6 10	136 10 0
	Fedder Jensen, of Araluen, jeweller	411 17 2	71 0 1
27	Thomas Phillips, of South Head Road, Sydney, lately a publican	313 0 2	274 13 9
	James Hill, of Parramatta, coachman	190 17 6	7 8 0
	Samuel George Fogg, of Newtown, shopman	453 11 10	415 0 0
	Alexander Fairgraves M'Carthey, of Paddington, carpenter	26 4 5	8 0 0
	Frederick William Robinson, of Lane Cove, mechanic ...	220 0 0	40 0 0
	John Branagan, of Botany-street, Sydney, butcher ...	82 16 5	16 17 5
	Hugh M'Ginty, of Dunmore, labourer	31 10 0	20 10 0
	Thomas Moore, of West Maitland, horsebreaker	348 0 0	6 0 0
29	Samuel Alexander White, late of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, butcher	131 11 8	62 9 11
	Joseph Corti, of Pitt-street, Sydney, carver and gilder ...	1168 18 2	493 5 0
	Edward Dacre, of Smith's Flat, near Braidwood, farmer ...	609 7 6	305 7 6
	Bernard Kilpatrick, of Clarence-street, late of Pyrmont, Sydney, out of business ...	554 12 6	32 0 0
	Charles John Brown, of Moonan Brook, near Scone, miner	299 18 6	10 0 0
30	John Schwenberg, of Hunter's Hill, commission agent ...	850 17 0	190 0 0
	Joseph Marshall, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, butcher ...	17 9 2	14 7 0
August 1	Nathan Witham, of Newcastle, brickmaker	463 10 0	63 17 0
3	John Fayal Maxfield, and Charles Blackmann, of Green Swamp, near Bathurst, contractors ...	109 13 0	78 0 1
	Charles Lane, of Newcastle, waterman	71 9 0	27 0 0
	Charles Cubby, of West Maitland, stonemason	179 1 3	73 9 0
	Edward Hardy, of King-street, Sydney, oyster dealer ...	36 6 6	8 0 0
4	Robert Gregor M'Gregor, of Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road, publican	1603 11 7	463 0 0
	James Hawthorne, of the Glebe, carpenter	203 13 9	20 0 0
	James P. Ormiston, of Paddington, writing clerk ...	272 1 0	230 0 0
	John Blogrove, of Penrith, bricklayer	118 5 0	10 0 0
	John Godfrey Cohen, of Sydney, auctioneer	8656 0 4	4991 4 2
	James Plowright, of Pitt-street, Sydney, tailor ...	61 16 4	8 0 0
7	John Thomas M'Minn, lately residing at Cook's River, labourer	39 0 0	8 8 6
	Maria Slocombe, of Canterbury, spinster	66 5 6	5 0 0
8	James Denmead, of Campbelltown, late of Dapto, butcher	45 11 0	5 0 0
	William Simpson, of Araluen, gold miner	85 6 0	12 10 0
12	Richard Bonser, of Stephen-street, Woolloomooloo, late of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, baker	51 17 9	12 18 7
13	George Stokes, of Milera Scrub, Casino, gold-digger ...	64 10 0	4 0 0
14	Dugald M'Isaac, of Sydney ...	2064 15 5	31 10 0
	William Trevena, of Bathurst, tanner	52 16 0	32 15 0
	William Carruthers, of Coolla Grove, Wogonga, surveyor	250 1 5	247 7 5
17	John Nelson Woodman, of Quranbeyan, publican ...	694 5 9	514 4 1
	Thomas Taylor, of Araluen ...	414 6 0	49 15 6
	Thomas Baker and Samuel Tomlinson, of Sydney and Braidwood	3076 19 2	2642 10 10
18	George Underwood Grimes, of Argyle-street, Sydney ...	4956 14 0	3630 0 0
	Thomas Jones, of Maitland ...	240 0 0	65 10 0
19	John Joyce, of Chippendale, sawyer	51 18 8	8 13 0
	Thomas Perry, of Braidwood, farmer, late of Jembaicumbene, gold miner	74 5 4	5 0 0

PROSCHEL'S NEW ATLAS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—A few years ago, a map of Australia would have delineated only those features more or less beautiful, with which nature has endowed all countries, and here certainly the beauty is such that the traveller might find a counterpart of familiar scenes in other lands whether embraced by the torrid or frigid zones. But now our maps are being fast filled up with the names of important cities and thriving townships, with the routes taken by intrepid men, who have explored the *terra incognita*—with the railroad and the telegraph. As population flowed to our shores, and circumstances transpired to give to this country that prominence which it possesses, maps were multiplied to impress the public mind with an adequate idea of the colony which was contending for the first place among the distant possessions of the British Crown. But with all the efforts of map makers, considerable confusion still exists in the minds of many as to the geography of a country in which they are nevertheless deeply interested, and the fabulous wealth of which is attracting towards it people from all nations. This, however, is not much to be wondered at, for since the publication of the old maps showing the nineteen counties, other colonies have been chipped off from the parent stock, and started on a career of successful independence, with their separate territories and statistics. To bring these together, and to compile a comprehensive atlas of the whole of the Eastern portion of this island continent has for some years past been the work of Mr. F. Proeschel, whose separate maps of the various colonies are no doubt familiar to most of our readers. This gentleman has now prepared an atlas containing a map of Australasia, accompanied by a brief chronological outline of marine and other geographical discoveries; a map of the parent colony, New South Wales; a map of Victoria; a map of the still more recent colony of Queensland; and also a map of the northern portion of Australia, which, at present has no distinctive name. Each of these maps is followed by a chronology of important events in the history of the colony, and also by statistical tables compiled chiefly from official records. The first is a small map of Australia showing the localities of the capital cities, and the position of the surrounding islands of Polynesia, the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Sea of Java. Then follows an outline of the principal maritime discoveries concerning Australia in chronological order. This is succeeded by chronological outlines of the main inland explorations and a number of interesting facts in reference to New South Wales. The map is large, and appears to be carefully revised edition of one published by Mr. Proeschel a year or two ago. The same remark will apply to the map of Victoria. The maps of South Australia and of Queensland are prepared with equal care, and together with that of North Australia—showing the exploration tracks of Stuart, Start, Gregory, Burke and Wills, Walker, Landsborough, and M'Kinlay, form an atlas more complete and valuable than anything of the kind previously placed before the public. The whole of these maps are reduced to the same scale. While in reference to the settled parts, the hydrographer has availed himself of the Government map, for the unsettled districts he has been indebted to the exploration tracks of Dr. Leichhardt, Sir Thomas Mitchell, and others; and for the delineation of the coast, principally, to the marine surveys of Captains Flinders, Stokes, and King. The atlas is neatly bound in cloth; it is portable, and valuable as a compendium of geographical and statistical information in reference to the land in which we live.

AT A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to the establishment of a JOINT STOCK BANK, held at the Office of Mr. William Barton, on Tuesday, the 11th of August, a Provisional Committee was appointed—with power to add to their number—and a Prospectus was agreed to as follows:—

THE CITY BANK:
Capital..... £300,000.
In 30,000 Shares of £10 each, with liberty to extend to £500,000. Liability limited, as in the other Colonial Banks.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Morris Alexander, Esq., M.P.	Edward Hunt, Esq.
John Alger, Esq.	S. A. Joseph, Esq.
M. Baar, Esq.	Frederick Lassetter, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq.	John M. Leigh, Esq.
M. Burdekin, Esq., M.P.	William Love, Esq., M.P.
John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.	James Martin, Esq., M.P.
Edward Chapman, Esq.	Moore Moss, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	P. N. Russell, Esq.
Geoffrey Ragar, Esq., M.P.	John Russell, Esq.
Peter Faucett, Esq., M.P.	Alexander Thomson, Esq.
W. Harbottle, Esq.	George Thornton, Esq.
	William Tucker, Esq.

Eleven years have elapsed since the establishment of a new Colonial Bank, and the growing wants of the colony render it necessary that another similar institution should be provided. The imports and exports during that period have very considerably increased, notwithstanding the separation of Queensland,—the former, in 1861, to £6,391,555—and the latter to £5,594,839.

The fact of the Banks paying interest on a very large amount is sufficient to show their inability to meet the demands of their customers from the capital of their shareholders and the legitimate proportion of the deposits of their customers. With the aid of additional capital, obtained by fixed deposits, the discounts have been increased three-quarters of a million within the last twelve months.

By the last quarterly return furnished by the Banks to the Government, and published up to the 31st March, it appears that the amount of deposits lying at interest is £2,688,160, and the sum deposited without interest is £2,960,600; so that it may be assumed that from three to four millions of the aggregate of £5,649,760 are lying almost wholly unproductive, and waiting investment as opportunity may arise.

The difficulty of obtaining profitable and permanent investments for capital is thus apparent—is confirmed by the reports, and, indeed, is universally admitted. The high premium demanded for shares in the present Banks, although warranted by present dividends, deters capitalists from investing in these institutions, and offers the greatest inducement to the public to become shareholders at PAR in this undertaking. The Annual Dividends and the Premiums on the Shares of our three Colonial Banks are as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales share, £20; dividend, 20 per cent.; price £61, or 156 per cent. premium.
Commercial Bank share, £25; dividend, 15 per cent.; price £64, or 116 per cent. premium.
Joint Stock Bank share, £10; dividend, 8 per cent.; price £13 10s., or 35 per cent. premium.

Apart, however, from the field thus offered for the investment of capital, it is believed that, by the establishment of this Bank, greater facility than now exists may be afforded to the smaller class of traders, without excluding the larger operations usually taken up by other banking institutions.

The intended mode of procedure by the Provisional Committee in the formation and organisation of the Company will be as follows:—Their duties will be confined to the receipt of applications for shares and the allotment thereof, the receipt of the preliminary deposits; the preparation of the deed of settlement for the consideration and approval of the shareholders; and such other matters as are necessarily antecedent to the formation of the Company.

The Provisional Committee, in relation to the allotment of shares, or any other advantages which the Company may offer, will stand upon precisely the same footing as all other applicants, and the whole of the shares will be open for public inspection.

No application will be entertained for more than 500 shares.

It is proposed to call up not more than £5 per share of the capital stock at present,—say £1 deposit on notification of the allotment; £1 on the execution of the deed of settlement; and £3 on the 1st of October, or at a subsequent date to be determined by the Directors; with liberty, however, at that time, or at the commencement of every half-year, to pay the whole. Calls to be made at intervals of not less than six months.

So soon as the Provisional Committee shall have prepared the draft deed of settlement, a meeting will be called of Allotters who shall have paid the deposit, for the purpose of considering and adopting the same; and immediately after the adoption of the Draft Deed another meeting will be called of Allottees who shall have paid the residue of allotment, to elect the first Directors and Auditors of the Company, and to execute the Deed, when the functions of the Provisional Committee shall cease and determine.

As soon as the necessary preparations are completed, the business of the Company will be commenced, and as early as possible an Act of Incorporation will be applied for to the Legislature, limiting the liability of the shareholders to a sum equal, but in addition, to the amount subscribed. The selection of the Company's interim Banker and the Solicitor will be in the Provisional Committee. The appointment of Manager will be made by the Directors.

The Share List will be closed on the 5th September.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to Mr. WILLIAM BARTON, share broker, 341, George-street, Sydney, from whom the Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Provisional Committee of the City Bank.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the City Bank, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the Prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.

Name.....
Address.....
Dated the.....

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION—Established 1820

To SPORTSMEN.—The following articles of the best quality, manufactured by FRED. JOYCE and CO., of London, may be had of most gunmakers and dealers in gunpowder throughout Australia.

Patent Pyroxyline Percussion Caps, Original (1854) Anti-Corrosive ditto, Treble Waterproof Central Fire ditto.
Chemically Prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech Loading Shot Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c.
Manufacturers to her Majesty's War Department.

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 371, George-street, opposite the Markets.

Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.

Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE. In 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

NEW ZEALAND.
(From the N. Z. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.)

Conditions upon which land in the Waikato country, in the Province of Auckland, will be granted to settlers except persons now resident in the Northern Island of New Zealand, willing to perform the aftermentioned Military services:—

1. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.
2. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments, and 100 farm sections.
3. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.
4. A town will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.
5. Farms will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the Militia.

For a Field-officer ..	..	.. 400 acres
" Captain ..	..	.. 300 "
" Surgeon ..	..	.. 250 "
" Subaltern ..	..	.. 200 "
" Sergeant ..	..	.. 80 "
" Corporal ..	..	.. 60 "
" Private ..	..	.. 50 "

6. Every settler under these conditions who, upon being relieved from actual service, receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.
7. Priority of choice will be determined by lot.
8. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Governor, and must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness for the service, as such officer shall require.
9. Each accepted applicant will be provided, at the expense of the Government, with a passage to Auckland. Before embarkation, he will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.
10. On arrival at Auckland, the men will be enrolled in the Militia for service in the Province, and formed into companies; constituted as nearly as may be as follows:—

1 Captain
1 Subaltern
5 Sergeants
5 Corporals
100 Privates.

11. Each man according to his rank will be entitled to pay and rations until he is authorised by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from actual service.
12. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations, free of cost, for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to her Majesty's troops; he will be allowed to retain possession as a militiaman, of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use, according to militia regulations.
13. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his arrival at Auckland to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year without the leave of the Government first obtained.
14. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other militiamen, and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such within the Province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.
15. On the expiration of three years from the day of his arrival at Auckland, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown Grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him, and will thereafter be subject only to the same Militia services as other colonists.
16. Any settler desiring to leave his settlement will be permitted to do so on providing a substitute approved of by the Government. Such substitute will be subject to the same liabilities and entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.
17. In case of the death of any settler after his land has been allotted to him, and before he shall have become entitled to his Crown Grant the land allotted to him will, at the option of the Government, be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint; or it may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

FORM OF DECLARATION AND AGREEMENT.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "Conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

The scale of pay, &c., referred to in Article II. is as follows:—

	a.	d.
Captains	14	7
Lieutenants	9	6
Ensigns	8	3
Sergeant	3	6
Corporals	3	0
Privates	2	6

Rations of bread, meat, groceries (grain in the field), fuel and light, barrack accommodation, or lodgings and bedding. Clothing, &c., will consist of 1 blue serge shirt, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of gaiters, 1 forage cap, 2 pairs of boots, great coat, haversack, knife, fork, and spoon, tin plate, and pot-pikin.

For further particulars apply at the New Zealand Offices, 12, Bridge-street, between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m.

J. E. GORST.

NEW ZEALAND MILITIA.—Persons communicating with the New Zealand Office, by letter, are requested to state their names and addresses in full to facilitate communication. J. E. GORST, 12, Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL STEAM SERVICES.—TENDERS are required by the Government of New Zealand for the performance of the undermentioned services:—

1. A steamer to leave Melbourne within twenty-four hours after the due date of the arrival of the European Mail Contract Boat, for Port Chalmers, Otago, calling at the Bluff. To wait in Melbourne for the mail, if detained, not more than four days after its due date.
2. A steamer to leave Port Chalmers for Melbourne, calling at the Bluff, carrying the homeward mail of the colony to Melbourne, not later than 2 p.m. on the 16th of each month except February, and then on the 14th.

The steamers employed must be subject

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Mr. SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past three o'clock.

PUBLIC POUNDS.

Mr. DANCAR asked the Colonial Secretary, "When the returns relative to public pounds, as ordered on the 19th November, 1862, will be laid on the table of this House?"

Mr. COWPER stated that returns had been received from only nine of the Benches, and that these should be laid upon the table to-morrow, and the remainder as they were received.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

Mr. EAGAR asked the Secretary for Works, 1. "Whether any letter of instructions, or otherwise, was sent to Mr. Edward Hamilton, in connection with the recent indent of locomotive engines, when through that gentleman, as agent for the New South Wales Government, on or about the 21st May, 1861? 2. Whether any, and if any, what commission, or other remuneration, is owned to be allowed, by the New South Wales Government, to Mr. John Rowe, for services connected with the procuring or constructing the locomotive engines referred to in my last question?"

Mr. ARNOLD said the indent alluded to was enclosed to the general agent, Mr. Hamilton, in the usual monthly letter. The remuneration paid to the inspecting engineer, Mr. John Rowe, for locomotive engines, was two and a-half per cent.; for superintending railway material one per cent., including all necessary expenses and travelling expenses.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table a communication from Dr. Campbell, in reference to his further address to the Government by certain inhabitants of Hobart Town, and a further return relative to the classification of expenditure of public money.

It was ordered that these documents be printed, and that the latter be referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Mr. LOGAN asked the Secretary for Lands, Whether there was a Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district of Bligh; if so, what was his name, and where did he reside?

Mr. JOHNSON said there was a Commissioner of Crown Lands for the united districts of Bligh and Wellington; his name was Mr. S. Darnell, and he resided at Molong.

PETITION.

A petition was presented by Mr. FLETT, from residents in the Illawarra district, relative to the disposal of school property under the Education Bill.

The petition was read.

MOTION OF CENSURE.

The House proceeded to resume the adjourned debate on Mr. J. Martin's motion.

Captain MORIARTY regretted that he should have moved the adjournment of this debate at a time when any hon. member might have been prevented from speaking upon the question, but he was unwilling to stand from hon. members on both sides of the House who evinced a desire to adjourn, and being connected with the early closing movement, he took upon himself to make a motion for adjournment. He was by no means certain that this question would not have sufficiently discussed, although it had on this occasion been the duty of every man, under existing circumstances, to express his opinions fearlessly and honestly. He might, if he had been a consistent and firm opponent of the Police Bill in its introduction, as not calculated to produce the results anticipated by the framers of the measure. He could not but think that the House was a narrow one, namely, whether the Police Act was calculated to ensure the due preservation of life and property. He did not think the question as to whether certain persons appointed to the commission of the peace were fit or proper persons to be entrusted with the powers which he (Mr. Moriarty) had in the limited confidence placed in him in passing this Act, would be, by the people of this colony, held responsible for the due preservation of its peace, and the protection of property. In speech of the hon. member for Orange, who introduced the matter, was a very powerful one. He commenced in a strictly legal way, and continued it with great effect, and omitted nothing that would elucidate the subject. No doubt the resolutions which he introduced were more severe than he (Mr. M.) would have proposed. [Mr. GARRETT: "You would not have got the support of hon. members on this side of the House."] He (Mr. M.) would be laid on the table of this House!" [Mr. COWPER: "Hear, hear."]

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August 1st.

THE ADELAIDE (NORTH ARM) PORT and RAILWAY EXTENSION and LAND COMPANY, South Australia.
(LIMITED.)
Capital, £400,000 in 20,000 shares of £20 each
First issue 10,000 shares,
Deposit 10s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.
Calls not to exceed £3, at intervals of not less than three months.
A portion of the capital reserved for the colony.
Five per cent. per annum guaranteed during the construction of the works.
Payments will be received in advance of calls.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE FATHOM BROWNE, Esq. (Director of the Cape Town Dock and Railway Company), Old Broad-street, London
Lord ROBERT CECIL, M.P., 11, Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, W.
FREDERICK DOULTON, Esq., M.P. (Director of the London and Colonial Bank), Manor House, Dulwich
JOHN HENRY HARRISON, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Harrison and Co., Australian merchants), Gresham-street, London
W. J. MARSHALL, Esq. (Messrs. Wilson, Bowles, and Co., merchants', 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.
Hon. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR (Messrs. W. and A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants), 45, Moorgate-street, London
GEORGE PEACOCK, Esq. (Australian merchant), 1, Lime-street Square, London
ALBERT PELLY, Esq. (Messrs. A. Pelly and Co., merchants), Finch-lane, London, E.C.
HENRY SPICER, Esq. (Messrs. E. and H. Spicer, merchants), London and Adelaide.
LOCAL BOARD.
Hon. JOHN BAKER (late Member of the Legislative Council,) Adelaide
Hon. GEORGE HAWKER, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Adelaide
Captain LIPSON, R.N. (late Harbour Master), Adelaide
Hon. Colonel O'HALLORAN, Member of the Legislative Council, Adelaide
Hon. THOMAS REYNOLDS, M.P. (late Chief Secretary), Adelaide
Hon. ABRAHAM SCOTT, M.L.C., merchant, Adelaide.
BANKERS.
Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co., Lombard-street, London
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY, Adelaide.
BROKERS.
Messrs. A. SCRUTTON and SON, 81, Old Broad-street, London.
ROBERT M'EWEN, Esq., Manchester
Messrs. TAUNTON and Co., Liverpool
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. PHILLIPS and SON, 11, Abchurch-lane, London.
SECRETARY.
W. H. PAYNE, Esq.
Offices—36, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This undertaking has for its object to afford increased accommodation to the shipping and trade of South Australia by the construction of extensive wharves, warehouses, &c., at the North Arm, near Adelaide.
The site is peculiarly eligible, and the works proposed will meet a want long felt by the growing trade of Adelaide. The frontage of the proposed wharves extends far upwards of half a mile. The project embraces also an extension of two miles of railway to complete the line already laid down by the Government from the city of Adelaide to the North Arm, and a short line of four and a half miles to the Dry Creek Station on the Great North and Murray River Railway, thereby effecting a saving of twelve miles of carriage between the great producing districts and the port of the colony.
The land required for the purpose of the company has been obtained by means of an arrangement by which nearly two-thirds of the purchase-money will be taken in deferred shares, to remain in the hands of the Directors, on terms securing to the shareholders a priority of dividend to the extent of 5 per cent., till the profits yield sufficient to pay that amount of dividend on the aggregate of the paid-up capital and deferred shares; the remaining one-third is to be paid in cash.
The proprietors of the land will place in the possession of the Directors securities to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, until the works are so far completed as to enable the directors to commence the business of the company.
The necessity and importance of the proposed works are fully established by the evidence found in the appendix to the prospectus.
The cost of the undertaking, including the purchase of the land, has been carefully revised, and estimated by the late Captain Mooresom, C.B., at a sum within the first issue of the company's capital. It is also estimated that the whole of this amount will not be required for two years. Responsible contractors are prepared to execute the works within the estimate. Any further capital will only be raised as the increase of business and the advantages of the company require.
Full prospectuses and appendix, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained of the brokers, or at the offices, 36, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Capital, £375,000, in 37,500 Shares, of £10 each, fully paid up.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Brewster, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
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AUDITORS.
George Stabler, Esq.
John Blaxland, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. M'Carthy and Son.

HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY.
A. H. Richardson, Esq., General Manager.
Francis Adams, Esq., Assistant-Manager.
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West Maitland—W. C. Greville, Esq., Manager
Armidale—W. L. Seeley, Esq., ditto
Braidwood—T. T. Orton, Esq., ditto
Goulburn—H. I. West, Esq., ditto
Wagga Wagga—W. A. Cottee, Esq., ditto
Bathurst—D. Kennedy, Esq., ditto
Grafton—H. Cuthbert, Esq., ditto
Tenterfield—C. Sweetland, Esq., ditto
Mudgee—H. K. Gillham, Esq., ditto
Singleton—H. P. Stacy, Esq., ditto
Yass—J. De B. Carr, Esq., ditto
Newcastle—J. F. Skinner, Esq., ditto.
BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—H. P. Abbott, Esq., Manager
Ipswich—W. J. Taylor, Esq., ditto
Rockhampton—J. A. Larnach, Esq., ditto
Warwick—
Bowen—J. W. Dargin, Esq., ditto

The agents of the Bank in the colonies are for:—
Melbourne and Victoria generally—The Bank of Victoria.
Hobart Town and Launceston, Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
Adelaide—The South Australian Banking Company.
New Zealand—Bank of New Zealand.
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
London—The Consolidated Bank, Limited, Lombard-street.
Edinburgh and Scotland generally—The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dublin and Ireland generally—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.
The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking agency.
INTEREST BILLS.—(Bank Post Bills) payable to order and always negotiable are issued, with interest added at current rates, for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months.
By order of the Board,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

NOTICE.—G. P. BARKHAUSEN respectfully intimates to his friends and the public in general that the Pit Entrance to the Prince of Wales Theatre in Castlereagh-street is now re-opened. G. P. B. feels assured in making this intimation that the comfort and convenience of those who visit him will be attended to with every attention, the hotel being always supplied with the best articles in the trade.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RICHARD MARTIN LINDSAY, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, trading at Sydney aforesaid, did, this day, for the considerations therein mentioned, make and execute an assignment of all his real and personal estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, to THOMAS BUCKLAND, of Sydney, merchant, and EDWARD FLOOD, of the same place, Esquire, and the several persons whose names are thereunto subscribed, in trust for his creditors, and further that the said indenture was duly executed by them and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, in that case made and provided; and further, that the said indenture now lies for inspection and execution at the office of JAMES HART, solicitor, 77, Elizabeth-street Sydney.
Dated this nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1863.
R. M. LINDSAY
THOMAS BUCKLAND
EDWARD FLOOD.
Witness to the signature of Richard Martin Lindsay,—NIGEL D. STENHOUSE, J.P.
And to the signature of the said T. Buckland,—GEORGE THORNTON, J.P.
And to the signature of the said Edward Flood,—HENRY RICH, J.P.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a certain indenture of release and assignment bearing date the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made between JOHN WHITE, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, contractor, and JAMES SPIDEN, of the same place, contractor, carrying on business as contractors in partnership, under the name or style of the said JOHN WHITE only of the first part, JOSEPH BURDEKIN HOLDSWORTH, of Sydney aforesaid, ironmonger, JOHN TAYLOR, of Sydney aforesaid, contractor, and ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN, of Sydney aforesaid, ironmonger, of the second part; and the several persons who have or shall execute the said indenture, being the majority in number and value of the creditors of the said John White and James Spiden, and either of them, and whose names are mentioned in the first schedule thereto, with the amounts due to them respectively, of the third part. The said John White and James Spiden did, and each of them did grant, release, convey, and assign unto the said Joseph Burdekin Holdsworth, John Taylor, and Archibald Ashdown, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively, all their joint and separate real and personal estate and effects whatsoever, upon certain trusts therein expressed, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said John White and James Spiden, or either of them. And further, that the said indenture was duly executed by the said John White and James Spiden respectively; and by the said Joseph Burdekin Holdsworth, John Taylor, and Archibald Ashdown, in the presence of, and attested by, BENJAMIN BUCHANAN, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said colony. And further, that the said indenture is now lying at the office of Messieurs WANT and SLADE, of No. 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, solicitors, for inspection and execution.
Dated this seventeenth day of August, 1863.
JOHN WHITE.
JAMES SPIDEN.
J. B. HOLDSWORTH.
JOHN TAYLOR.
A. ASHDOWN.
Signed by the said John White, James Spiden, Joseph Burdekin Holdsworth, John Taylor, and Archibald Ashdown, in the presence of BENJAMIN BUCHANAN, J.P.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of certain parties carrying on business under the name and style of the MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY to petition the Legislative Assembly, during the present session thereof, for leave to introduce a Bill to incorporate the said Company, and to authorise the said Company to construct a line of railroad, tramroad, or other road over and from certain lands in their possession and over certain other lands to the Moruya River and its creeks, for the purpose of connecting the said lands of the petitioners' company with the Moruya River, and for rendering the said proposed Railway available for transit, and to confer on the said Company such usual powers as may be necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the business of the said Company.
Dated this 8th day of August, A.D. 1863.
WANT and SLADE, solicitors for the said Company.

RICHARD WILLARD deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given that RICHARD WILLARD, of Robertsbridge in Salehurst, Sussex, innkeeper, died on 9th October, 1862, that his Will was proved in Lewes Registry, by HERBERT HALLAWAY, of Ramsgate, Kent, innkeeper, and ELIZABETH WILLARD, of Silchester House, Notting-hill, London, widow of the said Richard Willard (executors thereof), on the 6th November, 1862, that by such Will he gave one-fourth part or share of the net moneys arising from his residuary personal estate to his son JOHN WILLARD, and such Will directs that he, if living, or his issue, if dead, should make claim within three years after the said Richard Willard's death, to any part or share which his said son John may be entitled to under such Will, and that if such part or share should not be claimed by him or his issue, within such three years, then the same with all accumulations should be paid to other persons as such Will directs.
Dated this sixteenth day of May, 1863.
HERBERT HALLAWAY, } Executors.
ELIZABETH WILLARD, }

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its equitable jurisdiction made in a cause wherein DAVID LOGAN and BARBARA his wife DAVID CAMERON and MARY his wife are plaintiffs and JAMES SUTHERLAND ROBERTSON and AGNES his wife MARY ELIZABETH ROBERTSON an infant under the age of twenty-one years and SARAH BROWN are defendants the creditors of CRAWFORD LOGAN BROWN late of Dungog in the colony of New South Wales Esquire deceased who died on or about the 13th day of December 1859 are to come in and prove their debts on or before the 22nd day of September next before the Master in Equity of the said Court at his office Supreme Court-house King-street Sydney or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Dated this 20th day of August A.D. 1863
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.
M'CARTHY and SON, plaintiff's solicitors, 125, Castlereagh-street.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.—Mr. C. V. EARLE, Chemist and Druggist, begs to inform his friends and patrons that, in consequence of continued ill-health, he has disposed of his business to Mr. ROBERT YOUNG. Respectfully thanking them for past favours, he solicits a continuance of their patronage to his successor.

ROBERT YOUNG, Family and Dispensing Chemist, announces to his friends, the patrons of Mr. C. V. Earle, and the public, that he has purchased Mr. Earle's business, and by strict personal attention to its duties, hopes to merit their patronage and recommendation.
550, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

FURNITURE REMOVED by Spring Vans, in town or country; Furniture bought—by R. HARDY, 264, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. George's Church.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Diseases of the Throat, Diphtheria, Ulcerated Throat, Quinsey, Mumps, and similar diseases, may be cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment perseveringly over the parts affected, while his pills are taken internally. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED per Overland Mail, a fresh supply of Kreff's celebrated INSECT POWDER. A considerable allowance made to the trade. Sold wholesale and retail by A. KIRSCHBAUM, chemist, 121, King-street.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—NO CURE NO PAY.—Mr. W. H. ALLEN, proprietor of Allen's Disinfecting Compound Solution, is prepared to enter into contracts (with such persons as may not be willing to purchase his solution) for the cure of scab, when the sheep to be dipped on one station are not fewer than 5000.
All communications from persons wishing to avail themselves of Mr. Allen's services to be addressed to him to the care of the undersigned, prior to 1st of September.
Early application is invited, in order that immediate arrangements may be made to forward the required quantity of the solution to the station in time for shearing.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—The attention of sheepowners is invited to ALLEN'S DISINFECTING COMPOUND SOLUTION for the exterminating of scab. This solution embraces the most efficient remedies ever used for the cure of this disease, and for utterly destroying the infection wherever the sheep are returned after dip.
The components include purifying and cleansing ingredients, which beneficially affect the growth, colour, and fabric of the wool, and leave only the best possible results on the health and condition of the sheep.
No other specific in use offers the same security for the eradication of disease, or can cure with such decided advantage to both fleece and condition.
TESTIMONIALS:—
From the Chief Inspector of Sheep for New South Wales, Sydney Union Club,
1st August, 1863.
W. H. Allen, Sydney.
Sir,—In answer to yours of yesterday, I beg to state that I have carefully examined for the last time the seven sheep infected with scab which were dipped in your specific at Parramatta, on the 16th of May, and also on the 4th of June. I now consider them so far free from disease as to invite the inspection of any competent parties concerned from not being able to find any traces of scarf, and from the wool having grown over the infected parts.
I may further state that the cure of them is rather a matter of surprise to me, from the circumstance of their having been kept in the same stable and yard from which they were dipped, they consequently being subject to constant contact with the scarf, which would have propagated were it not for the disinfectants used.
The dipping apparatus which was used I also consider was very imperfect—a tin vessel being used instead of a wooden one.
However, I believe you may show them to any competent persons that understand the disease and its cure, and they will say the same of them I do.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. WALKER,
Chief Inspector of Sheep, New South Wales.

This is to certify that Mr. W. H. Allen dipped my sheep once with his specific for the cure of scab. They are all now perfectly cured, and open to inspection. The sheep were dipped on the 30th January, 1863.
PHILIP DONOHUE.
Tarnhelt, Werribee, 16th February, 1863.

Dovedale, Wallen Wallen, 25th April, 1863.
Dear Sir,—Mr. Allen arrived on Thursday; upon examining the sheep we found them perfectly clean from one dipping. We went through them again carefully, and examined them with the GLASS, but failed to find the least indication of scab, the skin being soft, with a clean, healthy appearance; the wool being clear and free, and the undergrowth since dipping being even and uniform in its growth—the new growth well defined.
The change in the sheep during the last ten days is very remarkable: they have ceased to scratch and bite.
None of them have died in the dipping, which is the more remarkable as it came on to rain very heavy immediately after. I have no hesitation in saying they are perfectly clean. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
DAVID WILLIAMS.
To R. Jennings, Esq., solicitor, Melbourne.
N.B.—Those sheep were dying at the rate of three to four per cent. every week when they were dipped. SUCH THEM NOT OUR MAN HERE.
Sold wholesale, by S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.
Price, 7s. 6d. per gallon. One gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

SPECIFIC for SCAB in SHEEP.—M'DOUGALL'S non-poisonous SHEEP-DIPPING COMPOSITION (by Royal Letters Patent) possesses the following advantages:—
1. For the scab it is an effectual remedy.
2. It is soluble in water and easy of application.
3. It can be used without the slightest danger on sheep or lambs of any age; it will not injure the skin or garments of the persons applying it.
4. It possesses remarkable healing and antiseptic properties, and prevents contagion from skin diseases.
5. It improves the appearance and increases the growth of the wool.
6. It effectually destroys ticks, lice, and other vermin; after its application the sheep are enabled to feed with comfort, and will consequently improve more rapidly in condition.
7. It prevents the attack of the maggot fly.
For horses and cattle it is invaluable as a salve for sores and wounds; it has great healing powers, and protects the sore from flies and insects.
Sold in casks, 20, 50, and 100 lbs. each, by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all modern improvements. Mastication and articulation guaranteed.
A single tooth, from .. .. 10s. 0d.
Decayed teeth stopped .. .. 5s. 0d.
Teeth extracted .. .. 2s. 6d.
Note the address—330, George-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones, jeweller's.

MR. B. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

LARMER'S DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.—W. LARMER, direct importer of Drugs and Chemicals, has just now landed several valuable shipments, consisting of
Turkey rhubarb, quinine, and camphor
Codliver oil, chlorodyne, and santonine
Sarsaparilla, Townsend's and Langton's
Keating's bonbons, insect powder, and lozenges
Enemas, trusses, elastic stockings, and knee caps
Steedman's powders, Powell's balsam
Cherry pectoral, Brooe's essence linseed
French polish and spirit, in hogsheads
Superior essence lemon and bergamot
Cream tartar, soda, and tartaric acid, in casks
Canary, hemp and rape seed ditto
Rowland's odonto, kalydor, and macassar
Beeswax, honey, grass-tree gum, &c,
W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

DR. F. NIEMEYER'S PANSILIPPIC LOTION, a certain cure for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiffness of Limbs, and Paralysis. Wholesale and retail agent for Australia, J. HENRY, chemist, 659, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—Rum, P. P., in hogsheads, various brands, 32 o.p.
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarters, various samples
Sherry ditto, ditto ditto and octaves, ditto
Bridges' bottled stout
Blood, Wolfe, and Co's bottled stout
Salt's bottled ale and stout
Salt's ale, in hogsheads, in fine condition
Jones' bottled ale and stout
Pitt and Co's tonic and sodawater
Day and Martin's blacking, A. and B.
Belmont and stearine candles
Bath bricks
Woolbagging, 27 inch
Canvas, assorted numbers
Wine corks
Isley whisky, in 1-dozen cases
Townsend's sarsaparilla, at reduced prices
Liverpool salt
York hams
Ditto bacon
Prime mess pork
Pearl barley and oatmeal, in barrels
Manila steam-laid cordage, assorted sizes
Manila cigars, and Havana shape
Munn's patent sheathing metal assorted, and nails ditto
Patent lead shot, assorted Nos.
Leather, light wax calfskins (English)
Lignum vitæ
Lancewood, hickory, and ash shafts and futchells
Soda ash, 52 per cent.
Bi-carbonate of soda
Rochell's celebrated gold watches
Portable steam engines, by Young and Co., of Perth. To be seen in working order at Russell's foundry
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

PORT WINE, ex Belvidere, from Oporto, and on SALE by the undersigned—
Brand—WGR, superior fine diamond.
Roughton's superior port wine, in quarter-casks.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14 Macquarie-place.

SHERRY WINES, ex Belvidere, from Cadiz, and on SALE by the undersigned—
Brand—HRH, one, two, three, and four diamond.
Superior sherries, in quarter-casks and octaves.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

TEAS, ex Kate Swanton, from Hongkong.—Gunpowder, in boxes
Young Hyson, ditto
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14 Macquarie-place.

MANILA SOAP, now landing ex Emma Colvin.—
400 boxes superior yellow soap
200 ditto ditto white ditto.
For SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

B. P. RUMS, 10 and 30 o.p. (Lemon, Hart's, and Lowndes')
Case brandy—Martell's, Otard's, Central Vineyard, Roullac's, Robinson's, Gustave Edouard, &c.
Gillon's mountain dew whisky, (bell brand)
White spirit, 60 o.p.; Vicker's old tom
London bottled porter and extra stout (various brands)
Bass' No. 3, and London and colonial ale, in hogsheads
Champagne, hock, burgundy, claret
Offley's port, in hogsheads and quarters; sherries, various
Curaçoa, in stone jugs; cherry cordial, colouring
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS.—The undersigned will execute indents for all descriptions of drugs and chemicals from his friends Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden, London (on the most favourable terms).
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OILMEN'S STORES and PROVISIONS.—Copland and Co., 30, Bury-street, London, will execute all orders for the above goods, on the most favourable terms, to be agreed upon with their Sydney agents.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TEAS.—Congou, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in chests, halves, and boxes
Chicory, Patna rice, white pepper, sago, arrowroot
Price's candles, foreign ditto, full and light weights
Oilmen's stores (assorted invoices of Copland's)
Coffee—Java, Ceylon, and Manila
Bottled fruits, jams in tins, Lea and Perrin's sauce
Albert's sardines, 1 lb. salmon, lobsters, isinglass
Mustard, blue, starch, black lead
Vinegar, soda crystals, whiting, soap
Ehrensperger's royal laundry blue, Phillipson's hair oil
Carbonate soda, Epsom salts, bluestone
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence peppermint
Brown paper, taper ginger-beer corks
Leichford's vestas (plaids and tin), I.N.E. matches
Kerosene, colza oil, black and white paint
Coarse Liverpool salt, soda-water bottles
Manila cordage, ¼-inch to 4-inch, Calcutta lines, 1 to 3
3-bushel bags, woolpacks, perfumery, and soaps
Munts metal and nails, all sizes
Castor oil, in hogsheads (for machinery)
Stationery, assorted invoices.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAP, BRUSHWARE.—The undersigned will execute indents for every description of fancy goods and perfumery, from Messrs. Phillipson and Co., 1, Badge Row, Watling-street, London.
S. A. JOSEPH.

IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE.—The undersigned is prepared to execute indents, on the most liberal terms, through his friends Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham. S. A. JOSEPH.

MUNTZ' METAL and NAILS, all sizes, on sale, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

COPLAND'S OILMEN'S STORES, landing ex William Duthie
Bottled fruits, pickles, red cabbage
Jams in tins, black currants, olives
Salad oils, curry powder, sauces
Bottled vinegar, W. I. pickles, potted meats
Albert's sardines, and Lea and Perrin's bottled fruits.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PHILLIPSON'S PERFUMERY, ex Compos—Violet and milk flour powder, brown windsor soap
Treble scented and musk scented brown Windsor
Cosmetiques, hair oils, lavender water
Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra bouquet.
Invoice of 45 packages as above.
S. A. JOSEPH.

MUSCATELS—Layers and bunch, 600 packages, now landing. S. A. JOSEPH.

LINSEED OIL (Blundell and Spence's), Boiled and Raw, in drums and barrels.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SUGARS.—Mauritius crystals, 56 and 112 lb. bags; ditto bright counter
Manilla counter sugar, Java sugar, raticn, counter, and crystals.
S. A. JOSEPH.

RICE.—Finest mill-dressed Java (equal to Carolina) Patna rice. S. A. JOSEPH.

MANILA CORDAGE (Keating's patent ½ and 4 inch).
S. A. JOSEPH.

TWO VOLUNTEERS.—Pigou's, No. 6 Rifle Powder, on SALE, by JOHN KERR, Bennett-street.

FOR SALE, by THE UNDERSIGNED—Martell's brandy, pale, in hogsheads
Mixing brandies, dark, in hogsheads
Robinson and Co.'s ditto, pale, in glass
Port wines, medium and low qualities
Sherry wines, ditto, ditto
Barclay's porter, bottled by Friend
Chicory—Barry's, in and out of bond
Sperm candles—Price's, Hale's, Field's, and Nevas
Mustard, ¼-lbs.
Liverpool coarse salt
Irish butter, Gould's double rose, packed in cloth
Ginger, bleached Jamaica
Colonial bacon
English hams and bacon
Kent hops, various growths
Corks—wines, beer, and ginger beer
Soda water bottles, in small and large packages
Patna opium
Powdered arsenic, in 1 cwt. iron drums
Paints and colours, in quarter-kegs
Hoop iron, assorted
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 and 5
Bluestone, in 1 cwt. casks
Jacques' patent extract of tobacco, for sheep wash
Cotton gins, various sizes
Cotton waste
Invoices of boots and shoes
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 and 3
Europe cordage, assorted
Printing paper, double demy
Types, an assorted invoice
Printers' and writing ink
Earthenware, an assorted invoice
Maw's encaustic paving tiles
Terpitea composition, for the varnish and preservation of wood and iron.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ADELAIDE FLOUR; Boobs', Dunstan's, Margaret's, Hart's, Duffield's, Stevens', and other first-class brands.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

SEED BARLEY on SALE, prime sample. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ENGLISH HAMS and BACON, just landed ex Jason, and Canada West. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COLONIAL BACON, a small parcel of best quality, in prime condition. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COTTON WASTE.—A small lot of the above FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

LIME JUICE.—To land, ex Esperance, a superior parcel of South Sea Island, in lots to suit purchasers
BEILBY and SCOTT.

MANTELL'S BRANDY.—A small and prime parcel FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

IRISH BUTTER.—Gould's double rose, in cloth, ex William Duthie. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHEESE.—A small invoice FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

LUCIFER WAX VESTAS.—Shipments of this well-established brand arrive monthly. The quality of their new make is confidently superior to that of any other manufacture. Constantly on SALE by FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CANS, agents for Letchford and Co., and patentees, Sydney.

THE Eclipse American COOKING STOVES, all sizes, at P. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

ALL KINDS of Cooking Stoves repaired, and new linings always on hand, at P. R. ROBINSON'S.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have on SALE,—Ale, in bulk, 1nd, Coope's, and other brands
Bottled ale
Double stout, Marlee, Cox, and Co's brand
Geneva, JDKZ, and key brands
Cape brandy
Port wine, in bulk and bottle
Sherry, ditto ditto
Lowndes' old tom
Adelaide flour
Californian flour, Golden Gate brand
Oats and barley
Bran bags
Gingerbeer bottles
Sodawater bottles
English hams and bacons
Oilmen's stores
Bottleware, window glass
Paperhangings
Candles—sperma
N. W. cheese
Earthenware crockeryware, &c., &c.
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SODA WATER BOTTLES and Ginger Beer Bottles, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

MALTING BARLEY, just arrived from California, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

ON SALE, by the undersigned,—B.P. rum, 30 o.p.
Brandy—Otard's and Thiac's, in cases
Ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Whisky, in cases
Rudon and Gardner's sherry, in hogsheads and quarters
Sparkling moselle
Sherry, in 1 dozen cases
Port, in 1 dozen cases
Port, in hogsheads and quarters
Old tom—Lownds', in bottle
Noyeau gold-water
Peppermint, curaçoa, cherry brandy
Whitbread's stout
Ditto XX ale
Dawson's No. 3 ale
Ditto pale ditto
Ditto XX stout
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s bottled stout
Findlater's ditto
Meux's ale, in bottle
Wax vestas
Tobacco pipes
Manilla cigars
Compton's cheese
Ditto bacon
Liverpool soap, in 56 and 112 lbs. boxes
Cavendish tobacco
York hams
Prime mess pork
Sodawater bottles, in small cases
Millstones, best French burr
Cod'sa oil, in drums
Oilmen's stores, assorted invoices
Tasmanian hops, malt
Kent hops, 1859, 1860, 1862,
Cradle scythes, grain cradles
Arsenic
Fishing nets and twine
White lead, in kegs
Rifles—Enfield pattern, with bullet moulds
Weighbridges, and flax packing
Books, assorted invoices
Kangaroo skins
Kip, calf and sole leather.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., No. 4, Charlotte-place.

NEW GOODS ex Mail Steamer.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received, ex mail, two cases of goods, consisting of choice additions and novelties in Jewellery and in the other various branches of their stock.
They are also landing, ex Panama, 12 cases, containing Surveying Instruments, Plated Ware, Clocks, &c.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-st.

OPERA GLASSES.—(A small pair, black with slides.)—Were lost in the stalls, near the entrance door of the Prince of Wales Theatre on Wednesday night; the finder will oblige the owner by leaving them at the HERALD Office. Any expenses paid.

TO GROCERS.—Parties in search of a good situation for business. 290, George-street, near Hunter-st.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Corrugated iron, 6 and 7 feet
Colonial tobacco (superior brands)
Mauritius sugars
Adelaide and Launceston fine flour
Oaten and Lucerne hay (very prime)
Maize, bran, &c., &c.
W. PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-street.

REVOLVING IRON SHUTTERS.—Bank shutters, 6s per foot; shop shutters, 5s per foot; shutters for private houses, 3s 6d per foot; wood ditto, with iron hinges, 2s 6d per foot.
BUNNETT and CO.,
17, Queen-street, E.C., and 19, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

A. TANGE and CO. have for SALE—Manila sugar, C, NE, MO, current clayed and Pampanga
Manilla rope, from 1 to 4 inches
Congou, in half-chests and boxes
Chinese rice, fine sample, in 56 lb. bags
Chinese oil, in cases and jars
Chinese and Turkey opium
Canton, Pongee handkerchiefs
Price's Belmont candles.
A. TANGE and CO., No. 3, Jamison-street.

MINCEMEAT.—Fresh supply, just landed. JENKINS, 252, George-street.

NEW ZEALAND ONIONS for Sale. R. VEST'S Produce Store, corner King and Sussex street.

EMPTY CASES for SALE at the Stores of SMITH and ETHERIDGE, Bank Court, King-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, at very low prices, for cash—
BBH, Hon, and crown iron
Mall patent axles, ⅞, 1 x 1½ x 1¾
Cart and gig springs, 5, 6, 7, and 8 plates
Bolts, nuts, and washers assorted.
THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-st.

LOBSTERS.—A fine sample at the London Fish and Oyster House. Mrs. M. A. NICHOLS, South Head Road.

FANCY GOODS.—New Goods ex William Duthie, just received, at M'MAHON'S Perfumery and Fancy Warehouse
Four cases choice fancy articles, selected expressly to order, and comprising
Ladies' fancy reticules, elegantly finished
Ladies' companions, newest designs in pearl, shell, morocco leather, &c.
Ditto, with sterling silver fittings
Ladies' rose and maplewood dressing cases, assorted qualities
Ladies' silver-fitted ditto, elegantly furnished
Needlebooks, housewives, elegant morocco leather carriage bags
Ladies' bags for mourning, despatch and courier bags
Solid leather travelling bags
Watchstands, with shade, &c.
Cigar cases, ivory mounted
Dressing, gilt mounted, &c.
Purse cases, music rolls
Bellows, hand mirrors, wicker flasks, leather ditto, call bells
Silver-mounted smelling bottles
Gents' hatter dressing cases
Inkstands in fancy wood, papier mache, &c.
Powder boxes, with ornamental covers
Photographic albums, newest designs, with gilt clasps, from 5s 6d each
Card trays, matchboxes, cushions, cigar boxes, revolving cigar stands
A large and varied selection of really choice fancy articles for presents, comprising the greatest novelties of the day.
410, George-street.

IF you want a good MATTRESS go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want your Mattress RE-MADE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

IF you want a good Iron BEDSTEAD, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street.

GUANO.—GUANO for SALE. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Farrelly's Wharf, Windmill-street.

CHOUZEAU'S BRANDY, No. 6, in or out of bond, large or small quantities. A. TOOGOOD.

BASS'S No. 3 ALE. Several shipments now landing. Small quantities at wholesale price. A. TOOGOOD.

BILLIARD TABLE, Thurstons' first-class, complete, with extra furniture. A. TOOGOOD.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with furniture complete. A. TOOGOOD.

TOBACCO: Its cultivation and management, free on application. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-st.

WILCOX and GIBBS' family SEWING MACHINE, Price, £9. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English COOKING STOVES, from 70s. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TO SADDLERS.—To be DISPOSED OF (in consequence of the present proprietors' ill health), a very flourishing Retail SADDLERY BUSINESS, in one of the most progressing towns in Queensland, together with shop and premises, adapted for an increasing trade; also, stock and fixtures. For particulars apply to BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, 91, York-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of AUGUSTUS BATTLE.—To Drapers and others.—For SALE, by tender, until MONDAY, 24th instant, the Stock, Fixtures, Lease, and good will in the assigned estate of Mr. A. Battle, draper, South Head Road. Particulars may be obtained and the stock list seen at the office of the undersigned, JACKSON and BURLEY, Wynyard-square.

SWORDS.—Infantry, Cavalry, and Police Swords. J. GILLAM, Cutler's Hall, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine, on SALE by L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

IRON Corn Measures, bushel to half peck, stamped and

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

SEPARATELY; or in LOTS to suit PURCHASERS.
SEVEN BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES
Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, Albion-street, opposite Albion House and Grounds, the residence of Mrs. Hughes.
Each cottage contains four rooms, has a frontage of 21 feet 9 inches to Albion-street, with a depth varying from 90 feet to 135 feet.
The property is leasehold, having about 12 years to run, subject to a nominal annual ground rent of £3 per cottage.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well-known property,
SOPHIA TERRACE, ALBION STREET, as a whole, separately, or in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ The sale of this property in separate lots affords a first-rate opportunity for small capitalists to secure for 12 years a comfortable, neat, and respectable cottage residence, with every convenience, in a convenient healthy locality.
TERMS—Half cash; half in six months.
Plan showing the subdivision may be inspected at the Rooms.

BRIDGE-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, on the north side of Bridge-street, lately occupied by Mr. Hoffman, tailor, and adjoining the premises tenanted by Messrs. Marks and Co., the property of Wm. MOFFITT, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 16½ FEET to BRIDGE-STREET, including one-half of each party wall, with a depth of about 74½ feet; on which is a large THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of stone and brick, containing shop, five rooms, with kitchen and cellar on the basement; yard, with back entrance, &c., at the back.
The premises are let and realise £104 per annum.
☞ The property occupies a valuable position in the widest and one of the most crowded city thoroughfares between George and Pitt streets, and can be recommended as a good paying city investment.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, PETERSHAM.

MARKET GARDEN and newly erected WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE immediately opposite Weedan's Cherry-tree Inn, a short distance from the Petersham Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Long to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, about one acre in extent, having about 209 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of about 190 feet, on which is a neat weather-board cottage, containing three rooms, lined and papered, kitchen, verandah, with yard, outbuildings, excellent well of water, &c. The land is subdivided into a small garden in front of the cottage and cultivation paddock or market garden at the rear. It is of a fine rich nature, selected and admirably adapted for garden culture.
☞ To a small capitalist this sale affords a very favourable opportunity for purchasing a neat and comfortable homestead with good garden land in the vicinity of a railway station.
Plan on view at the rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.
On Account and Risk of former purchaser.

TOWN OF EMU.
73 Acres, adjoining the TOWNSHIP of EMU, and having extensive frontage to the NEPEAN RIVER, well-known as Sir JOHN JAMISON'S GRANT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
The above described block of land, containing 73 acres of land in one lot.
It is delightfully situated on the western bank of the NEPEAN RIVER, about two miles from Penrith, and adjoining the town of Emu.
Lithographic plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

THE GARDENERS' ARMS INN,
YORK-STREET and BROUGHTON-PLACE,
At the Rear of the Markets,
Now occupied by Mr. William Beattie, having been tenanted by the same family for upwards of the last ten years.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
All that extensive and valuable corner block of city land, having the following frontages:
43 feet to YORK-STREET,
88½ feet to BROUGHTON-PLACE,
43 feet to MARKET-ROW,
on which are those substantially-built, well-furnished premises,
THE GARDENERS' ARMS INN,
containing
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Bar, 3 parlours, with private entrance, and hall.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Large public room, and 2 bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR—4 bedrooms, and large attic loft above.
ON THE BASEMENT—Large kitchen, and capital cellerage.
At the rear is a large yard and spacious stabling, &c.
The Gardeners' Arms Inn has been occupied for many years by Mr. Beattie, and realises a clear rental of £250 per annum.
The premises are in good order, and the position and business reputation of the house is superior to any in that valuable part of the city, immediately behind the Markets.
There is sufficient vacant land fronting York-street for the erection of another house.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TOWN OF KIAMA.

EXTENSIVE VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising upwards of 40 ACRES suburban land, TOWN OF KIAMA, together with ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS thereon, known as the Estate of JOHN GRAY, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given.
All those valuable pieces of land, town of Kiama, being the following suburban blocks:—

	A.	R.	P.
No. 15	9	3	28
12	9	3	28
77	7	1	36
76	6	1	12
74	3	2	12
79	3	2	12
Total	40	3	8

together with all the improvements thereon.
Full particulars will be published in a future advertisement.

POSITIVE SALE.

PARRAMATTA-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE WELLINGTON INN, and TEN DWELLING HOUSES, &c.; together with about HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, having about 42 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA-STREET,
a portion of which abuts on the Brewery of Messrs. R. and F. Tooth and Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. R. Green (in consequence of his intended departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his well known valuable freehold property situated in Parramatta-street, a little below Tooth's brewery, comprising a Block of Land containing an area of about HALF AN ACRE, together with the extensive premises thereon, comprising
THE WELLINGTON INN,
and a number of dwelling-houses, the whole of which realise a rental of about
£360 PER ANNUM.
A considerable portion of the land is yet unbuilt on.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Parties Building, Dealers, and others.

On the ground opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, in the estate of the late Mr. William Brien,
Two horses, harness, spring-cart, one cow, scaffolding poles, window frames, carpenter's benches, nails, chains, ropes, picks, stairs, lot of rough stone, sundries, &c., &c.
Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
55 bales wool
8000 sheepskins
40 casks tallow
2584 hides
Kip, sole, and harness leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

On SATURDAY, 22nd August, at 2 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, on SATURDAY, 22nd August, at 2 o'clock, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,
Superior household furniture, oil paintings, &c., comprising book-cases, chest of drawers, tubular bedsteads, brussels carpets, horsehair and other lounges, easy chairs, marble-top tables, rosewood and cedar loo tables, ship sofa, handsome covered oak baronial chair, hall chair, office tables, letter-press table, pier and toilet glasses, rose wood canterbury, oil paintings by Gritten and Reubens, books, desks, gentleman's tool chest, and a variety of useful articles, ornaments, &c., too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Auction Mart, Park-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
Ironmongery, glass, crockery, groceries, patent weighing machine, vices, spades, shovels, corn crackers, and sundries.
Terms cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Hardy.

Household Furniture and Lease of Land, King-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Sempill, official assignee, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the above insolvent, King-street, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets,
The official assignee's right, title, and interest in a lease of land, in King-street, for three years, from 5th November, 1863, upon which are erected a shop and oyster room, and large dining-room and kitchen at the back, and which can be removed at expiration of lease. Also, the household furniture.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Clearing Sale,

At the Labour Bazaar.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Bed and table linen
New and second-hand clothing in great variety
Gold and silver watches, rings, scarf pins, brooches, &c.
Rosewood and walnut writing desks
Ladies' workboxes and dressing cases
100 volumes books (various)
Concertinas, flutes
Violin and bow, in case, &c.
Terms, cash.

Hobart Town Onions
Ditto ditto Potatoes
Ditto ditto Bales Oaten Hay
Ditto ditto Jams, in 1-lb tins
Ditto ditto Shingles.
To Provision Dealers and others.

J. H. LEDSAM will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Stores, Market Wharf,
The above goods, just landed, are in superior condition, and will be sold to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

☞ THIS DAY, 21st instant 12 o'clock.

Mr. Magill's last Sale, this season, of
Orange Trees
Lisbon Lemons
Citrons, assorted
Fruit Trees, namely, Apples, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Figs, English Mulberry, &c.
Ornamental Shrubs, Forest Trees, Pot Plants, &c., and
The large Spanish Trees. Also,
20 varieties of fancy Dahlias
20 ditto of Show Flowers
20 ditto of Rose Camellias.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Magill to hold his last sale, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, at his Rooms.
Of the above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.
150 Trunks.

New and Seasonable Goods, from the celebrated manufacturers,
J. Kardemsohn,
M. P. Manfield,
J. Davies and Sons.

To Boot and Shoe Makers,
To Country Buyers, and others.

Now landing ex Arab Steed.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
150 trunks new and seasonable goods.
Further particulars in a future issue.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of THE TRUSTEES in the estate of the late HENRY MACE, Esq.

The residue of the unsold properties.
Comprising—
LOT 1.—6 VILLA SITES of about 3½ acres each, on the Cook's River Road, adjoining Mr. REILLEY'S property, and nearly opposite Belle Vue, belonging to Mr. Talbot.

LOT 2.—3 BEAUTIFUL FARMS of about 30 acres each, at Parramatta, close to the Darling Mills, and ADJOINING Mr. PYE'S CELEBRATED ORANGERY, having extensive frontage to the Darling Mills Creek.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the estate of the late Henry Mace, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August,
The above very valuable SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
PLANS NOW ON VIEW, and every information obtained from Messrs. Mort and Co., at their Rooms, Pitt-street.
TITLES, unquestionable.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Sydney Exchange.
Terms at sale.

Five Two-storied Houses, delightfully situated on the Point Piper Road, overlooking a large portion of the harbour, St. Leonards, and the city.

☞ Freehold Title, on very easy terms.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known terrace of five houses, situated on the north-eastern side of the Point Piper Road, on the high ground above the Congregational Church, between the Upper and Lower South Head Roads.
The houses were erected by Mr. William Wallis, builder and architect, at a very great cost, and are now in good order, and are all let.
Each house contains four rooms, passage, and kitchen; double verandah in front, separate yards, and back entrance from a reserved road.
The frontage is 109 feet, all built upon.

The auctioneer is at liberty to sell them separately, giving the purchaser the option of any number consecutively, without further competition.
Terms. 25 per cent. cash, and the residue by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, with bank interest added and secured on the property.

In the Estate of Mr. J. H. Atkinson.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, at the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY next, the 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
Two wool presses
Gas apparatus, complete
Two weighing machines
Pump and piping
Superior iron safe
Office furniture
Scrap iron
Horse, dray, and harness
Unexpired term of lease of stores on Circular Quay.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD LAND.
By T. W. BOWDEN.
On the Ground, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock, comprising 55 allotments of the celebrated
POINT PIPER ESTATE,
commencing near the English Church at Upper Paddington, and extending along Piper-street to Ocean-street and the Point Piper Road, to within a short distance of the Congregational Church, being choice lots reserved from former sales out of the few blocks of land in the subdivision of the large estate to which a
FREEHOLD TITLE CAN BE GIVEN.
Some of the lots now for sale were reserved as convenient sites for first-class villa residences, on account of the desirableness of the situation and healthiness of position, commanding magnificent panoramic views of Sydney harbour, Botany Bay, and surrounding country; perfectly open to the refreshing sea breezes in the summer season, having abundance of good water at a moderate depth; good drainage, with building stone at hand, and regular communication with the city every ten minutes by omnibuses, which reach the General Post Office, George-street, within twenty minutes.
☞ The terms of sale will be 25 per cent deposit, and the balance by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, WITHOUT interest, or 75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for two or three years at 8 per cent. from the day of sale.
The several portions now for sale may be readily known by lines cut through the turf, or on the surface of the soil, indicating the size of the blocks to be offered, which contain from 5 to 10 allotments of 20 feet frontage each; thus purchasers may be able to take one or more, as they may wish.
In Block A, opposite Paddington-street, are 5 allotments, each 20 feet by about 99 feet, commencing 20 feet northward of the two-storied houses erected on this block. From this part the views are very beautiful.
Plans on view at the rooms.
In Blocks B and C are 25 allotments, all having frontages to Point Piper Road and Piper Road, commencing 218 feet 6 inches from the Upper South Head Road, at a point opposite the property and residence of the Rev. John West. This site contains 6 allotments of 20 feet each, with good depths.
On the north side of the cottages, farther down the road and opposite the residence of John Watkins, Esq., is a small block of 4 allotments, or 80 feet, being Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13.
In the same section, eighty feet farther north, is a block of 9 lots, 20 feet each, Nos. 18 to 26; and near the junction of Mercer-street are 8 allotments, three of which front Mercer-street, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.
In Piper-street are five allotments in block C, all above 20 feet frontage, having very extensive views across the Randwick Racecourse to the south shore, and waters of Botany Bay. Further along Piper-street, in Block B, are 7 allotments lying south of the new houses, and on the north side of them are 11 allotments, all 20 feet wide, and having a back entrance.
At the same time and place will be sold the fine two-storied houses, with double verandahs, overlooking the harbour and city, erected on 100 feet of land fronting POINT PIPER ROAD, at its intersection with Paddington-street. Each house contains four rooms, hall, and kitchen, built on stone foundations, separate yards, and entrance from a reserved road at the rear of the premises.
These houses have been erected at a very great cost, but will be sold without regard to the outlay; and the auctioneer is instructed to sell them separately, giving the first purchaser the option of taking two or more consecutively, as he may choose.
Observe: Title satisfactory.
Sale, 24th August.
Plans on view at the Auction Rooms, 151, Pitt-street.
Terms for the houses, 25 per cent. cash, and the balance by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, with bank interest added, and secured on the property.

A Compact Six-roomed House, in Piper-street, Upper Paddington, between Mercer and Ocean streets, at present occupied by Mr. M'Cres.

For Sale by Auction, August 24th, on the ground.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, on the north side of Piper-street, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon precisely,
The substantial and convenient brick-built house, situated as above described, containing a parlour, dining-room, and kitchen on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the first floor; erected on an allotment 42 feet 3 inches to Piper-street, by 109 feet 6 inches deep; a verandah on the west side. The foundations are of stone, the walls of brick, cemented and painted; the roofs slated. The parlour is neatly finished, with cornice ceiling, marble mantelpiece, varnished cedar doors and linings. All the rooms papered and finished in such a way as to make it a very desirable residence for a small family.
The title is leasehold, having ninety-four years to run, at the low rate of two pounds five shillings per quarter. Rent receivable being £55 per year. Abundance of good water. A frontage to a road on three sides of the allotment.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

First-rate FATTENING RUNS on the CASTLEREAGH RIVER and MARTHAGUY CREEK, together with a very SUPERIOR HERD of CATTLE, numbering about 1200 HEAD of the celebrated W L BRAND.

Terms: One-third cash, residue by approved bills at six and twelve months from day of sale with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late William W. Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock.
Those well known FATTENING STATIONS, viz.:—
BOEGERA, on the Castlereagh River, and NOS. 1 and 2 WARREN, or MARTHAGUY CREEK, together with the very superior herd of cattle, late the property of W. Lowe, Esq., deceased.
BOEGERA is situated on the south side of the Castlereagh River, being bounded on the east by Mr. T. SPICER'S run KIDGAE, and on the west by Messrs. BAGOTT'S run BOGEWONG.
NO. 1 WARREN or Marthaguy Creek, commences at the north-western boundary of J. Flinn's run, extending northwardly five miles, thence five miles east.
NO. 2 WARREN commences at the north-western boundary of NO. 1, and extending northwardly five miles, thence five miles east.
THE COUNTRY is WELL WATERED, VERY FATTENING, and equal to anything in the western district.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 5000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise two good huts and large stockyard on BOEGERA, and a hut, with tailing and weaning yards on the WARREN RUNS.

THE CATTLE have been most carefully bred, the late Mr. Lowe having paid great attention to their improvement, which, from his well-known judgment in stock, fully justifies their being described as one of the FINEST HERDS IN THE COLONY. The fat cattle from these runs are held in high estimation by the Sydney butchers.

☞ The above is one of those choice properties which are but seldom offered for public competition, possessing large grazing capabilities, with a small amount of stock. It affords a good opportunity to parties seeking a remunerative investment. IT IS FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Important Sale by Auction, at Parramatta.

On MONDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, and others.
By order of the Administrators of the late Mr. H. R. Shackles, Church-street, Parramatta.
The stock-in-trade, consisting of a large assortment of
Drapery
Grocery
Wine and Spirits
Shop Fixtures, Counters, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of the late Mr. H. R. Shackles, Church-street, Parramatta, on MONDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the Stock-in-trade. Also,
Horses, saddlery, harness, pigs, poultry, spring-carts, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Parties Furnishing.
Sale by auction at the Old Bank of Australasia.

First-class English-made Furniture, the best that has been offered for a considerable time.
Well-made Drawing-room Suites, in Walnut and Rosewood, covered with rich satin damask, beautifully upholstered
Oval, and Octagonal Walnut and Rosewood Loo Tables
Card and Occasional ditto
Massive Sideboards, with glass backs
Substantial Mahogany Suites, covered in morocco
Chests of Drawers and Secretaries
Bookcases and Chiffoniares
Dining Table, with spare leaves
Commodes, Hassocks, &c. Also,
Chair, Couch, and Sofa Frames, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany.
Just landed ex Jason, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 26, at 11 o'clock,
A beautiful shipment of English furniture, made expressly to suit the Australian climate by the very best London workmen.
Terms at sale
On view in a few days.

On SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

The property of a gentleman leaving for New Zealand.
Useful Household Furniture
Dining-Room Suite, in morocco
Rosewood Pianoforte, and Stool
Engravings, Photographs
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Ornaments
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Washstands and Dressing Tables
Wardrobe, Chest Drawers
Baker's Patent Mangle
Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, August 25th.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To close various consignments.
Ex Sachem and Tropic.
192 cases American Chairs, assorted
40 Thermometer Churns
200½ dozen Axe Helves
80½ ditto Pick ditto
205 ditto Fancy Handled American Brooms
180 gross Patent Spring Clothes Pins
3 crates Wooden Bowls, assorted sizes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Sale by Auction,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
In the Assigned Estate of Mr. R. M. Lindsay, Elizabeth-street North.

Magnificent Oil Paintings, Silver Plate, richly Cut Glass, Sevres China, Porcelain Vases, Bronzes, Electro-plate, Curiosities, valuable Books, elegantly bound; Revolvers, Breech-loading Rifles and Fowling Pieces, Double Guns, Swords, Silver-mounted Dirks, silver and gold mounted Dressing-cases, Meerschaum Pipes, Stuffed Birds, rare old Proof Engravings, Cutlery, first-class Furniture of every description, Carpets, Pier and Dressing Glasses, &c., &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The most valuable lot of really choice articles that ever came into the colony of New South Wales.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are being prepared, and will be issued as speedily as possible.
The above goods will be on view three days prior to sale, at the Auction Rooms, 239, George-street.

FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863.

Remainder of Shipment, per William Cole, of
First-class English Furniture
Noble Chimney Glasses
Iron Bedsteads.
, Without any reserve.
To close the shipment previous to the departure of the mail.

Important to Furniture Buyers, Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The remainder of the shipment per William Cole, consisting of first-class English-made furniture, comprising
Loo tables—rosewood, walnut, and mahogany
Drawing-room suites, in fourney, &c.
Cane-bottomed bedroom chairs
Bedsteps, commodes, bidets, towel horses
Canterbury, whatnots, pianoforte stools
Chess top tables, coffee tables, wardrobes
Washstands, dressing tables
Dining and drawing-room chair frames
Iron bedsteads, &c. Also,
Noble chimney glasses.
Terms—under £50, cash; above £50, 3 months; above £200, 4 months—approved bills.

FRIDAY, 21st August, 1863.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Whitehall, from London,
D C &Co.
29 cases ½-pint salad oil
10 ditto pint ditto.
DC&Co. over BR,
1 barrel oatmeal, 112 lbs.
over H,
13 barrels almonds
DC&Co. in diamond,
8 casks bottled beer, each 4 dozen.
DC&Co. over T,
17 casks carbonate of soda
44 ditto washing ditto.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863.

25 Crates of Earthenware.
From the well-known House of E. and C. Challinor.

To Earthenware Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 crates of earthenware, from the well-known house of E. and C. Challinor, comprising
Bowls and saucers, Canton flown unique, Portland brown and green, pink and dove, &c.
Bowls, globe flown, unique, brown and green, pink and dove, &c.
Toilet sets, globe unique, green and dove, brown, &c.
Toy teas, tinted blue and dove, prissy and purple panama
Fancy cans, printed
Jugs, 12, 24, 30, Florence and lotus unique, Portland pink brown, green and dove
Plates—scraps, twifflers, willows
Chambers, brown, green and dove Portland
Plates—twifflers, Florence, flown blue and mulberry green
Chambers, C. C., &c., &c.
☞ For unreserved sale.
Terms declared at sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863.

50 Packages Cut Glassware.

From the celebrated house of Sowerby and Neville.

To Glassware Buyers
To Buyers for the Interior and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 packages of cut glassware, comprising
Tumblers
Salts
Sugars
Sugars and covers
Butters
Custards
Jellies
Candle ornaments
Wines
Cruets, &c., &c.
Punctual attendance of buyers and others is particularly desired at the time named, and they are assured that the whole of the invoice of Sowerby and Neville's cut glassware will be positively sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1863.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Provisions, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Phaeton, William Duthie, and other late arrivals.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Elegant and Modern Household Furniture
Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings
Pictures, Articles of Vertu, Works of Art
Few Choice Wines, &c., &c.
Also, a Collection of valuable Books, forming a complete Library,
The Property of David Smith, Esq., deceased.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Phillip-street, on THURSDAY next, August 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, plate, valuable books, &c.
Catalogues will be ready in a few days.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Bedford Cord Trousers.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lodore, Morison, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY,
A.S.
22—60 pairs bedford cord trousers, slightly
23-24—Two cases, the same.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Bedding, &c.

On account of the Australian Insurance Company.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 21st 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of bedding, bedsteads, &c., damaged by fire.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Glassware Dealers, and others,

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
W—1 case, containing
25 dozen ale goblets
1 case, containing
50 dozen cut wines
1 case, containing
50 dozen M tumblers
1 case, containing
50 dozen half-pint tumblers
2 casks wines.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Crockery Merchants, the Trade, Country Storekeepers.
An Unreserved and General Clearance Sale of Old Consignment Goods.
To close Account for the Mail.

EARTHENWARE
CHINAWARE
GLASSWARE.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and general assortment of all the leading articles in the above departments.
This will be a good opportunity for the trade to supply themselves with first-class goods.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

To Glassware Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
SD in diamond,
20 casks glassware, just landed, and comprising
Prism tumblers, glass dishes, salts
Jelly glasses, custards, T. B. wines, tulip ditto
Tulip wines, cut double flute, sugars and creams, &c.
Terms at sale.

Battens, Palings
Boards, Shingles.

FRIDAY, 21st August.

On Market Wharf.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.

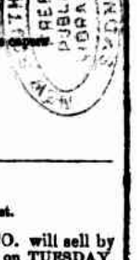
For Sale without reserve.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Highlander, from Hobart Town.
3497 feet hardwood battens
5200 broad box palings, 5 feet
5000 full-cut hardwood shingles
952 feet hardwood board, half-inch.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
Copland's favourite brand.
Ex William Duthie.
On an early day.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and Buyers generally.
For Unreserved Sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day,
400 cases Copland's oilmen's stores, now landing, ex William Duthie, and comprising
50 cases pint pickles
10 ditto quart ditto
12 ditto pickled cabbage
20 ditto W. I. pickles
50 ditto 1-lb. fine jams
50 ditto black currants
20 ditto 4-ozs. half-pints, and pints capers
10 ditto curry powder
10 ditto French olives
9 ditto Spanish ditto
20 ditto assorted sauces
5 ditto gorgona anchovies
10 ditto half-pint salad oils
50 ditto ½ salad oils.
Terms at sale.



Ironmongery.
Preliminary Notice.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ironmongery
Holloware
Cutlery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
The Entire Cargo of Eastern Produce, just arrived,
Ex Mathilde, from Java.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Eastern Produce.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

The Mathilde's cargo comprises
Finest Indramayo Table Mill-dressed Rice (equal to best Carolina)
Best West India Picked Berry Java Coffee (equal to Plantation)
Buitenzorg Nutmegs
Black Pepper
White Pepper
Royal Snowdrop Java Crystals
White Counter Java Sugar
Rich Yellow Grainy Counter ditto
Bright Rich Ration Sugar
Rattans, &c., &c.

☞ The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the especial attention of the trade and buyers generally, to the above shipment of very superior Java produce, just arrived ex Mathilde, the whole of which has been selected with great care, and the finest samples procurable in Batavia and Sourabaya, and will be found upon inspection superior in quality and condition to any prior shipment to this market.
, The whole of the sugar and a portion of the rice is packed in small convenient bags, suited for the country or intercolonial trade, and as the Mathilde was the only vessel loading for the colony, purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity for replenishing their stock.
Samples will be on view three days prior to sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to submit for public competition, at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The entire cargo of eastern produce ex Mathilde, just arrived from Sourabaya and Batavia, comprising
RICE.
J over R 1-3—243 bags, about 6 tons, very superior mill-dressed Indramayo table rice, in small mats, quite equal to the best Carolina
J over R 1-3—255 bags, about 12 tons, ditto ditto ditto
J over S 1-7—348 bags Pamanoekan mill-dressed rice.
COFFEE.
JRS 1-4—187 bags finest blue berry Java coffee (equal to Plantation).
SPICES.
JN—1-15— 15 cases finest Buitonzong nutmegs
J over LB— 99 bags Lampong pepper
J over BP— 61 bags Benoolen ditto.
SUGAR.
S.A.J P—143 small mats royal snowdrop Java crystals
J—337 ditto rich yellow Java counters
H—670 ditto ditto grainy ditto
G—657 ditto very bright grainy yellow ditto
E—741 ditto ditto ditto
D—608 ditto rich yellow Java counter
C— 50 ditto ditto ditto
B— 54 ditto rich grainy Java ration
A— 48 ditto ditto ditto.
, The whole will be submitted in lots to suit the convenience of buyers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Damaged Bedford Cord Trousers.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lodore, Morison, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
A.S.
22—60 pairs bedford cord trousers, slightly
23-24—Two cases, the same.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just Landed ex Phaeton, and Arab Steed.

THIS DAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock sharp,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A seasonable shipment of the above goods.
Just landed.
Terms, liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.

Cloth Caps
Felt Hats
Flowers
Canvas.

To Hatters, Habordashers, and Tentmakers.

THIS DAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Ex Naomi,
WC in diamond,
845—26 dozen cloth caps, various
849—30 dozen ditto ditto, ditto
503—20 dozen ditto ditto, ditto.
Ex Conference,
1—24 dozen French felts
2—30 ditto ditto ditto
3—24 ditto ditto ditto
4-6— 3 bales best navy canvas, assorted numbers.
W.C.W in diamond,
1 case flowers.
1 case felt hats, in Richmond, Auckland, Brighton, &c
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive and Positively Unreserved
Wine and Spirit Sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets on TUESDAY, 25th August, at half-past 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Large parcels of choice wines, spirits, &c. Also, draught and bottled beers, to close out several extensive shipments.
Particulars in future advertisements.
, No goods will be offered on this occasion, unless at least a portion of each line be for bona fide sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Cows, Heifers, and Springers, at Greendale.

PRICE and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 25th August, without reserve, at Greendale House,
About 100 head of cows, springers, and heifers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th August, 1863.

WILLIAM P. MOFFAT v. FREDERICK W. ROBINSON AND HANNAH ROBINSON, HIS WIFE.
ROBERT FORSTER v. SAME.
WILLIAM P. MOFFAT v. SAME.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of August instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction (unless these writs be previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of the abovenamed defendant, Hannah Robinson, of, in, and to,—
First.—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Willoughby, at Lane Cove, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, bounded towards the south by land of Freder

(Continued from page 13.)

by Eager. That hon. gentleman claimed in his speech what no hon. member of that House ever claimed before, namely, that he should be answered by a Minister of the Crown. Considering that this gentleman was of a calm, reflective turn of mind, the speech was a violent philippic upon his hon. friend the Attorney General, and he insisted, forsooth, that that hon. gentleman should rise to answer him. There was nothing like a man having a good opinion of himself. (Laughter.) There was nothing like a man making a good claim—he was sure to get part of it, and so the hon. member got. The hon. friend the clerk of the Executive Council to answer him, and he (Mr. Robertson) thought he got more than his share. It seemed to him that the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) came into the House in a similar way to that in which he entered the other chamber. He (Mr. R.) remembered that his first speech was a tremendous onslaught. (Laughter.) An hon. friend had to run out and put his fingers in his ears—(laughter)—and they were very much afraid that the hon. gentleman would suddenly expire in an apoplectic fit. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman was told that he was mistaken in his position, and after that he submitted, in a very humble manner, to take a proper position. He did not blame the hon. gentleman for so soon finding his proper position. When he came into this House he was anxious to show what he could do, and, at the very first start, he sprang to the leadership of the Opposition. He delivered the Attorney's speech, in a speech which was characterised as a great speech by a certain newspaper in this city. He delivered himself very gracefully, as he always did—but strange to say no one thought there was anything in this great speech to answer, and the motion was put and carried without division. The hon. gentleman sprung into the ring like a true athlete, and, like many, he gave in at the first blow, before he had been well thrashed. (Laughter.) He gave in at the very first crack. (Laughter.) But the hon. gentleman must have a Minister. He (Mr. R.) presumed that the hon. member having assumed to himself the leadership of the Opposition, he thought he had the rank to demand a reply from a Minister, and this Minister the Attorney-General. He would show the House what this would lead to. The hon. friend was very anxious about the finances of the country, and the expenditure. He got into the House by telling the citizens of Sydney that he would vote for the payment of members, and then when the question was before the House he voted against it on account of the present state of the finances. What would become of them if they gave a Minister to every leader in the House? He was prepared to show that they should require to have twenty-four new Ministers. (Laughter.) He would undertake to show that number would be required if every leading member in the House was to be answered by a Minister. He held in his hand an alphabetical list of the names of the members of this House, and, therefore, he should not be charged with selecting the names. At the top of the list stood the name of a gentleman who might very fairly claim an equally leading position with the hon. member—he alluded to Mr. W. B. Alien. (Laughter.) The gentleman had been in the House much longer than the hon. member for West Sydney, Mr. Eagar; and had taken part in many great fights. He was the leader of the Protection party, and therefore held as high a position in the House as the hon. member. He (Mr. R.) believed that on this question the hon. member Mr. Alien was with them, but on the question of protection he was against them. (An hon. member: "Mr. Arnold comes next.") He was dealing with the "leaders" now. (Laughter.) He would come to the Cabinet Ministers presently. The next on the list was John Fitzgerald Burns—(laughter)—and the name of that gentleman had also been mentioned in connection with the new Ministries. (Laughter.) Then came Daniel Cameron Daigleish. (Laughter.) He had no hesitation in saying that that gentleman had not only been in the House a much longer time—a month for every week of the hon. member's time—but he had taken part in many great battles, and had acquitted himself very creditably in many of them. He thought that that gentleman had a much stronger claim upon a Minister to answer him than the hon. member (Mr. Eagar). Then there was his honorable and learned friend for Yass, a member of the Australian Bar, who had sat in several Parliaments. That hon. gentleman had been connected with all kinds of Constitutions, and surely he was entitled to a higher position in the House than on the bare bench of the Legislative Council, but who, should he find his fee in a false position, ran in and seized the plunder. He hoped the honorable and learned member would stand manfully to his resolution, and not sneak away under the amendment of the honorable member for Sydney West. Should he do so, what would it be before the House and the country but a censure on the hon. and learned member for Orange? He had already said that when they went to the country, they would find that they held their positions only at the will of the people. But what was the honorable member's answer? "We are back again." They were, but how had they come back? He had heard with his own ears the hon. member for Sydney East tell the electors that he would not give the Government any factious opposition on the Land Bill, although to that bill he was utterly opposed. That was coming back in a humiliating position. The hon. member for Wellington had certainly made no such humiliating admissions; but the hon. member for Sydney West (Mr. Eagar) had declared that he would not oppose the present Government, because he knew it to be useless, as the hon. Premier's position as a Minister was inevitable. That was not the way in which the old battles before the constituencies of the country used to be fought. They (the Ministers) did not take such a course as that which had been taken by the hon. member for Sydney West. They had always fought it out manfully and straightforwardly. They might have been occasionally mistaken, but they had always been direct and straightforward in the expression of their political opinions. The assertion of the hon. member for Sydney West, that he did not intend his amendment as a vote of censure on the Government, would be taken at its real value. The people of Sydney West might be deceived, but that House would not be; they could not be misled as to what was done before them within those walls. He (Mr. Robertson) remembered that he had once told the House that it did not represent the people. It was true that he had said so, but it was also true that, when he made that statement, he had also expressed a desire that the Parliament before which he was speaking should be dissolved. But what was it that was said as to proposed dissolution by the hon. member to whom he was alluding? Why this, that he deprecated the prospect of a dissolution. He had said that it would alarm the people as that he was opposed to it. He should tell the hon. member that he did not want to go to the people, and did not recognise the existence of the majority—by what right it happened that he took upon himself to be the dictator general of the people. The hon. member could not force the Government, and he ought to be the last man in the world to depreciate going to the people. What was there any other man, that he should take upon himself the powers of the great Mogul? The hon. member had said, why did the Government take away the powers of control over the police that used to be vested in the country Benches. The answer was plain. Those who acted as a public body were not the most proper persons to be entrusted with the executive powers of the law. It was not advisable, in the interests of justice, that magistrates should be entrusted with the control of the police. The honorable member had also spoken against the appointment of Mr. Markham, lately a member of that House, and a man who was much respected. (Hear, hear.) He did not know why the hon. member should have done so. He had better have looked at home before he used such language. He repeated he had better look at home. The hon. member would know what he (Mr. Robertson) meant. The hon. the Colonial Secretary had been misrepresented as to what he had said about the having five hundred names of magistrates struck off the list. The hon. member for Central Cumberland had declared that this declaration of Mr. Cowper's was tantamount to saying that the hon. the Chief Secretary had put five hundred names upon the list of the magistrates that ought not to be there. It was nothing of the sort. Most of those names were those of persons appointed by former Governments, and a large number over seventy-six years of age, and therefore disqualified. Such were the gratuitous assertions of a man who dared to lecture the Government—a man who was conspicuous for his want of courtesy to constituents. Let him deny if he could, or get a friend to deny it for him, that he had not called one of the oldest of our colonial magistrates a *liar* in open court. The police system was not felt to be satisfactory; no police system was. There must be irregularities in any system, but he presumed there was a vast improvement on the old system? (Yes.) He thought not. The question of an increased expenditure was one which ought to be dealt with when the Estimates came before the House. He supposed the real charge that they anticipated was yet to come, for no case had yet been shown against the Government. He was contented to leave the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr MORRIS said that after the exhibition they had just seen one night with reason say, "Behold with how little wisdom a country is governed!" He could not possibly have believed that any Minister of this country would have so far forgotten himself as to exhibit so much buffoonery as the hon. Minister for Works had done on this occasion. One of the most extraordinary things was that the hon. member would not admit any candour or virtue on the part of his opponents, but claimed all the candour and all the virtue for himself. It struck him, however, that the remark of Lt. Francis must might be well applied—that those who had so much candour and so much virtue on their lips had very little of it in their hearts. (Hear, hear.) While he said this, he must state that, following his convictions, he would be found in the division on the same side as the hon. Secretary for Lands. He thought, however, that any gentleman who could deliver a speech like that to which they had just listened was quite unfit for a seat in the Government of the country. He would not enter into any defence of the vote he should give, because he thought the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney had put the matter fairly before the House. He (Mr. M. Iris) did not believe that the crime which now prevailed had arisen in consequence of the establishment of the new police, neither did he think it had been shown to be the result of any mismanagement on the part of the Government. Under the old system of police there was ready no management at all in those parts of the country with which he was more particularly acquainted, the magistrates had the appointment of the police, but left them wholly to themselves, and he was informed that the difference between the old police and the present force was very marked and very satisfactory. He was told, too, that in those districts there was no crime at all. (Hear, hear.) Certainly none had arisen in consequence of the establishment of the new police. Hundreds banished in the south of Italy were keeping 20,000 men employed, and was it to be wondered at that, in a similar position, and aided by a large circle of friends, some fifty or sixty bushrangers could not be kept down by a hundred or two of police? He should vote against both the original resolution and the amendment.

Mr BUCHANAN moved the adjournment of the debate till to-morrow, to take precedence of all other business.

Several hon. members rose to second the motion,

Mr. COWPER thought the country would hardly be satisfied with their going on from day to day making speeches of such a character, and carrying on an unprofitable debate. At the end of the session the Government would be blamed for not having pressed on the business of the House. He hoped the House would continue to debate the question for a couple of hours longer.

Mr. WILSON thought the debate would be profitable to the country, and supported the adjournment.

Mr FIDDINGTON said the remarks of the Chief Secretary were quite relevant if the Government had shown any intention of proceeding with the business of the country, but they had unnecessarily delayed the Estimates and Ways and Means.

Mr. FORSTER explained that he gave notice some time ago of the motion which he now proposed to make this evening, but he stated that he would not proceed so long as this motion was on the paper. Even a week after Parliament met he was prepared to go into Ways and Means.

Mr. W. FORSTER said Parliament was not called together so soon as thought to have been, considering the state of public business, and especially looking to the importance and urgency of the question now being discussed.

Mr. PRIDER said Parliament was called together according to the promise of the Colonial Secretary in June. He opposed the adjournment.

Mr. DALGLEISH said, if the Colonial Treasurer was to delay proceeding with supply and Ways and Means on account of a vote of censure pending, he might wait till the end of the session. There was one of the most severe character still on the paper in the name of Mr. Dangar. It was the Ministers that were wasting the time of the country. The true cause of the delay in the financial statement was, that the Government were afraid it would be rejected.

Mr. HARPER, Mr. SUTHERLAND, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. LUCAS supported the adjournment, which was opposed by Mr. WALKER.

The motion being put was carried without division.

The House at twenty-five minutes to twelve adjourned until three o'clock to-morrow.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

SINCE our last monthly summary was published an important change in the Ministry has occurred—Mr. Darvall has taken office as Attorney-General, in the place of Mr. Hargrave, who has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Darvall resigned his seat in the Legislative Council just before the commencement of the session, and entered the Assembly as the member for East Maitland. Although it was supposed that the learned gentleman had some motive in leaving the Upper House for the Lower, no little surprise was felt when Mr Cowper moved in the Assembly that the seat for East Maitland had become vacant by the acceptance by Mr. Darvall of the office of Attorney-General. Many surmises have been indulged in as to the object of this unexpected coalition. By some it is considered that the accession of Mr. Darvall indicates a conservative tendency on the part of the Ministry, and their defection from what is called progressive liberalism. But, judging from Mr. Darvall's political career, or from his recent speeches, it is impossible to class him as either a liberal or a conservative—as those terms are now understood. On several important questions his views are opposed to those of Mr. Cowper; and in addressing his constituents on the hustings he expressed his individual opinions rather than those of the Cabinet with which he is identified:—he eulogised the Parker Ministry of which he was a member, but which his present colleagues succeeded in driving from office; and disapproved of the abolition of State-aid to religion, and also of the amalgamation of the two Educational Boards of Education, which Mr. Cowper's bill proposes. The new appointment appeared to give satisfaction in the Assembly upon its being announced; and it has undoubtedly strengthened the Ministry—particularly with regard to the support of their measures in the House, and to the management of the criminal business in the law department.

Upon going before his constituents for re-election, Mr. Darvall was opposed by Mr. Parkes. The opposition was very generally condemned as uncalled for, and as particularly ungenerous on the part of Mr. Parkes towards Mr. Darvall. Mr. Parkes stated that the question involved in the election was whether in the so-called free institutions power was to be left to run into all kinds of abuse; because he saw an attempt to weaken parliamentary opposition, and to tamper with the consciences of members, he offered himself as a candidate. The supporters of Mr. Darvall exerted themselves very actively, as did also the supporters of Mr. Parkes, and the result was the election of the Attorney-General by a majority of 59, the numbers being—for Mr. Darvall, 314; for Mr. Parkes, 255.

On Tuesday last, the motion of want of confidence,—notice of which had been given for several weeks,—was made in the Assembly by Mr. Martin. The resolutions affirmed that, in the opinion of the House, the alarming state of insecurity for life throughout the country districts was in a high degree discreditable to her Majesty's Ministers, and that the conduct of Ministers in the appointments to the magistracy, and in connexion with the administration of justice, called for the strong condemnation of the House. In support of these resolutions, Mr. Martin dwelt upon the recent increase of crime in the interior; he affirmed the new police system to have proved a failure, and accused the Government of appointing improper persons as officers in the police, and also as judges and as magistrates. Mr. Cowper, in reply, defended his appointments, asserted that the police officers were zealous and efficient, and contended that every possible precaution had been taken for the repression of crime. The question has been debated with much warmth on either side of the House; and personal feeling and acrimonious retorts have been freely indulged in by several of the speakers. The most serious specific charge against the Government has been that of bestowing their patronage for political support. Mr. Eagar, who spoke early in the debate, moved as an amendment, "that in the opinion of this House the management of the police has not been such as to secure protection for life and property, or to afford satisfaction to the House and the country." The debate—which has excited much public interest—has already occupied three evenings, but will probably be concluded to-night. *It is not expected that either the resolution or the amendment will be carried*; but the discussion will not be altogether without benefit.

Mr. Cowper's Education Bill has been read a second time in the Assembly, and is now being considered in committee. The principal feature of this bill is the amalgamation of the National and Denominational Boards—the new Board to have discretionary powers as to the system of education. The bill has encountered much opposition both in the House and out of doors, the principal objection being that the Board would be irresponsible. One of the amendments proposed was for the appointment of a Minister of Education. The second reading was carried by a majority of forty to fifteen. It was proposed in committee that no child should be refused admission to a school by reason of non-payment of school fees; after a prolonged debate the amendment was negatived by a small majority. It was decided to have five Commissioners of Education—that they should be the minimum number of such bare entitling a member to receive aid from the public money—and that four hours should be the limit of secular education.

Mr. Wilson's bill to declare the Church and School Lands vested in the Crown, which had been twice rejected by the Assembly by large majorities, has this session been thrown out; a majority of 35 to 17 affirming an amendment of Mr. Cowper's to the effect that the lands should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the purposes of religion and education—to be divided rateably amongst the different religious denominations. In the course of the debate, however, a further amendment was carried against the Government by the casting vote of the Speaker, expressing the opinion of the House that no appropriation of such proceeds should be made until an Act of Parliament had been passed authorising the same. Since the passing of this resolution the question has not been again brought before the Assembly.

An anti-opium is about to be made to legislate on the subject of cesh in sheep. Several numerously attended meetings of the wealthiest and most influential squatters in the country have been held in Sydney to urge on the Government to take immediate measures for the destruction of all diseased sheep, giving compensation to those whose sheep were destroyed from a fund to be contributed by the squatters themselves. A bill embodying the above request has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Robertson; it proposes to give compensation at the rate of 5s. per sheep, with 3d. per month additional from the time of shearing. The bill is approved of by a large majority of the squatters; a few, however, object to it on the ground that, while the compensation will be a heavy tax on the squatters, there will be no guarantee for the eradication of the disease.

A bill to prevent the nuisance arising from the smoke of chimneys has been read a second time in the Council, and passed through committee. Some opposition was offered both in the House and also out of doors; but a number of petitions were presented in favour of the bill by persons suffering from the nuisance.

A constitutional question of some importance has been discussed in the Assembly, and has been referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. It was suggested whether the payment by the Government of members of Parliament for prosecuting in the courts of law was allowable, it being held by some members that such practice was an infringement of the Constitution Act, which prohibits members of Parliament from holding offices of emolument under the Crown.

The fortnightly agitation at a meeting held at Braidquin for the promotion of the local interests of what are known as the Riverine districts, have had interviews with Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the Government with reference to the requests contained in a petition which they had previously presented to the Governor. The primary object of the agitation was the separation of the Riverine districts from New South Wales, but it was decided to apply in the first instance, to the Sydney Government for the redress of their grievances. The delegates represented the numerous inconveniences and hardships that arose from their distance from the seat of Government, and especially desired such an amendment of the Land Act as by ensuring long leases to the squatters would justify them in making the expensive improvements required for the occupation of the country, and would protect them from free selectors. It is understood that on some minor points the requests of the petitioners will be complied with; but the result of their application has been, on the whole, unsatisfactory.

It was announced that Mr. Smart would make his financial statement yesterday, but all other business has this week given way to the motion of want of confidence, and the statement will probably be made next week.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE I. S. M. Co.'s steamer Prince Alfred brings Auckland papers to the 11th instant, being a week later than previous advices.

Rain having set in, with every appearance of a continuance, military operations have been almost superseded. In so far, at least, as any aggressive movement of the troops is concerned.

The *New Zealander* thus summarises the news since the 4th instant:—

Since the issue of our regular monthly summary, the most important military event has been the movement of General Cameron against the Native encampment at Paparata, a place distant about fifteen miles from the Queen's redoubt at Kohekohe. The official account of this affair will be found underneath.

The experience which the Maories have gained at Katikara and at Kohiroa of the value of rifle pits, will probably put that style of defence out of fashion, and it may be some time before they will again venture within reach of the bayonet in an open fight.

The work of completing our inner line of defence from Wairoa to Drury and Waiuku has proceeded actively. The weather has of late been very bad; the rain heavy and frequent, yet our newly-enrolled volunteers and militia have laboured cheerfully at the work of building the redoubts, under circumstances of personal discomfort and hardship which would have severely taxed the endurance of regular troops. Young men in these corps, wholly unused to manual labour, have taken their turn at the spade and pick in the clays where the wet tenacious clay has speedily torn to pieces the boots in which they started for a week's service at the front, and some have been obliged to do patrol and escort duty barefooted, or nearly so, and without greatcoats.

William Thompson has announced in terms the most precise and savage, his determination to take up arms against us, and to "slay and spare not" armed and unarmed alike. In consequence of a warning communication addressed by him to the Ven. Archdeacon Brown at Tauranga, the missionaries and settlers of that district felt that their safety depended upon flight, and nearly all of them have come up to Auckland with the Archdeacon.

Rumours of the intention of the natives to make an attack upon the town have been current, and have had the good effect of producing a greater degree of watchfulness; but no plan of action in which all might take their part in case of a surprise, appears yet to have been matured by those to whom the local duties of "defence" are entrusted.

One thing has, however, become perfectly clear, and that is that it will need a larger force than is at present available to provide for the defence of the settlements, and, at the same time, to crush the spirit of violence in Waikato with the rapidity which is so much to be desired.

An expedition, under the command of the Provincial Treasurer, was dispatched to the Waicon and the Thames, in the steamer Auckland, on the night of Wednesday. The "balance" of success is not yet brought to account.

Two divisions of the Auckland Rifles, who, for the last three weeks, have been rendering good service to their country in the hour of need, marched into the Albert barracks on the afternoon of the 7th instant. The first division commanded by Captain Derrom, and numbering some ninety rifles, were the first to make their appearance. They came from Papakura, and arrived about half-past 4 o'clock. The second division, under the command of Lieutenant Heaphy, numbered between thirty and forty, and came from Burton's. Their arrival was somewhat unexpected, otherwise we have little doubt there would have been a much larger turn out to greet them after their recent realisation of some of the discomforts resulting from war. The campaigners looked jaded and travel-stained, after the severe exposure of the past bitter week.

Head Quarters, Queen's Redoubt, 3rd August, 1863.

To his Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that on the night of the 1st instant, I left the Queen's Redoubt with a force of about 700 men, including a party of seamen and marines of H.M.S. Harrier, for the purpose of reconnoitring the village of Paparata and Paparata, where I had reason to believe that a large body of rebels had collected, Captain Sullivan, commanding H.M.S. Harrier, accompanied the force.

After a fatiguing night march, the last mile of which was through very high and thick scrub, we reached Paparata about day break, and found it entirely deserted, though it had evidently been recently occupied, and I have little doubt that the natives had received some notice of our movements.

After searching this village, we proceeded along a bush track, which I was afterwards informed led to Hauraka, having missed the track to Paparata. Some native, concealed so far within the bush on our right as to be perfectly invisible, opened fire on the leading files, and wounded a soldier of the 12th Regiment. We replied to their fire for some time, but as, from the character of the bush and scrub near it, it was impossible to get within reach of them, and I did not consider it advisable to lose time in searching for a track, I withdrew the force leisurely, without any attempt on the part of the natives to follow us.

When we had reached the open ground, a large body of natives came down from the ranges, and joining the party in the bush, commenced a rapid and continuous fire of musketry, in the most absurd manner, as though they had been closely engaged with an enemy; although at that time we must have been fully a mile and a half from them.

The troops returned to the Queen's Redoubt about three o'clock in the afternoon, having been under arms since half-past seven the previous evening, and having marched nearly thirty miles.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the cheerful manner in which this arduous duty was performed by the troops, and with the conduct of all the officers and men composing the force, particularly of the detachment of the 12th Regiment, under Major Miller, for the bold and intelligent manner in which they covered the advance over difficult ground.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. A. CAMERON, Lieutenant-General.

The Diary correspondent of the New Zealander writes:—

Monday, 10th August.

The natives never now make an appearance in this neighbourhood, and nothing is known as to what has become of them. There may be a few hundreds in the bush, but no one parties can conjure up thousands they must calculate on at each day's provisions for thousands of Maories would amount to.

The General has not been down. I believe the corps of Bush Rangers goes on very prosperously in its forms now.

There is great anxiety in the public mind for some speedy demonstration; but patience, a little better weather, and a few more troops, and the thing will be done much more effectively. Few casual observers can tell the various difficulties which both our military and militia authorities have to contend with.

FAGLAN.—From a private source, the *New Zealander* learns that Paphana, of the Ngatihikiri tribe, is again abroad, and his avowed intentions are not to fight but to burn and destroy in the neighbourhood of Auckland. Raglan it was remembered, was to be attacked by the inland tribes. From Kawhia we learn that some of the natives had joined the King movement, and that others were about to do so.

AUCKLAND GARRISON.—The same paper of the 11th instant says:—Hostilities as we very much pleasure to apprise our readers, and the inhabitants of Auckland in general, that Colonel Carey, of the 18th Royal Irish, has been appointed to command the garrison of this city. The gallant Colonel yesterday took over the post and paid a visit of inspection to the various block houses. This is indeed a step in the right direction

ARTICLES CONTRABAND OF WAR.—A *New Zealand Gazette* was published on Thursday, which contains an important proclamation, declaring the undermentioned articles contraband of war, namely:—Firearms of every description; accoutrements for such arms; gunpowder of every description, in cartridge or otherwise; percussion caps and flints; lead, zinc, and copper, manufactured and otherwise; shot, ball, bullets, marbles, saltpetre, bayonets, pikes, hayforks, scythes, swords, tomahawks, axes, and all other edged tools of whatever description soever capable of being used as weapons. This comprises the list of articles hereinforth included amongst those, the sale of which to an aboriginal native renders the seller liable, on conviction, to penal servitude. There is one article, however, and one the sale of which to natives it is most important to check, and this article we do not find enumerated in the list, namely, that of wax vesta matches. The combustible composition of these matches, when cut off and used inside exploded percussion caps, answer all the purposes of the caps themselves. This is no old and well known an expedient of the Maories that we the more wonder at its omission from the list.

THE AVON UNDER FIRE.—The little Avon, it appears, is not to be allowed to ply peacefully on the waters of the Waikato. The rebels have discovered, no doubt, by this time that she is a very awkward impediment to the passage of their canoes, and have therefore made their first essay in trying the effect of leaden bullets on iron plates. On the morning of Thursday last, the Avon left the Bluff on a reconnoitring expedition, and after proceeding about eight miles up the river, a force supposed to number about 1000 natives was seen on the left bank. The natives immediately [illegible] offering a succession of volleys at the steamer and their bullets flattened on the sides of the vessel [illegible] enough of course. This [illegible] the rebels was responded to from the Armstrongs on board, and, in the words of our correspondent, [illegible] that the enemy must have suffered severely, while on our side there were no casualties. [illegible] another trip, the river from the following morning, but no natives were seen.—*Southern Cross*, August 6.

HOW THE VOLUNTEERS ARE CARED FOR.—Our poor Volunteers are in a pitiable, in a most fearful plight for want of shoe leather. The work on which they are engaged requiring them to be almost continually on foot, both night and day, some, indeed, never having taken their boots off at all for days and nights together, from the fear, lest, in the event of their being called on suddenly, they would not, in their wet and sodden state, be able to get them on again. Many of them left town for the different camps prepared only for a week's duty, and but ill provided with boots, while even those who had taken wise precautions are beginning to find that the rough heavy, the tenacious clay, the spade work, and the impossibility of getting them repaired in those localities where they are stationed, have brought them nearly into as bad condition. Many of the men, we have been credibly informed, have *actually no boots at all*, and have been digging in the trenches barefoot! The consequence of this state of things will be that the founda tion of a hundred lives that flesh is heir to will be laid, and many a poor lad will bear in his shattered constitution a sad memento of the winter's campaign of 1863. General Cameron does not, it seems, allow his men to suffer unnecessary hardships such as these, and we earnestly urge upon the attention of the local Ministry, on whom the onus of providing for the civilian forces rests, the desirability of showing equal alacrity in caring for the men of the volunteer and militia forces.—*New Zealander* August 8.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Anxious as every citizen of Auckland must be at this particular crisis for the introduction into the colony of a large force of military and sailors, there is nevertheless an important duty in connection with such a step, to the fulfilment of which would materially lessen the anxieties of the force on the arrival in New Zealand. What I mean is, that the intending volunteers should distinctly understand, in reference to the land promised as payment for military services, what land the Government of New Zealand, is able to offer, and what is actually to be allotted for such a purpose. The only land in the hands of the General Government are some two or three hundred thousand acres at the Bay of Islands, which were placed some years since at their disposal by special Act of the General Assembly. Nine-tenths, however, of this land is below the average of the soil north of Auckland, proverbially by the poorest description.

For the Government to say that they will hereafter confiscate the lands of the rebel natives, so as to apply them to special purposes of military settlement, is a statement which would be made, as regards the care, only to persons at a distance, and not to men upon the spot; and for this reason, that we in New Zealand know, first, the difficulties under which confiscation of land in Maori's right in the soil can be carried out. Not only must the sanction of the General Assembly and of the Imperial Parliament be obtained to the act in the first case, but even then the participation in treasonable practices must be proved in the case of each individual whose land is to be confiscated. Again, even then, there is the long and tedious, if notible, process of individualising the title to the soil—one portion of a tribe, or even one (or family), remaining steadfastly and notoriously loyal, while the other part may be or supposed to be in rebellion, and the land is held in common.

Nor is it unlikely that the British Parliament may take into its consideration the causes which have led to disloyalty in certain cases, and hesitate to confiscate lands where there is evidence to prove that the native owners were goaded into rebellion by the schemes of speculators, who drove them to this course for the detestable purpose of dispossessing them of their lands.

Lastly, there is the doubt whether the General Assembly will, when it meets, ratify an act of the present Ministry, which is clearly an assumption of the peculiar functions of that legislative body. The present Ministry of New Zealand remains in office so long, and only so long, as it can manage to stave off the meeting of the General Assembly, as it has done month by month by further prorogations, and yet this very Ministry goes so far as to plunge the House to a course of action, taking care however by prorogating its meeting from time to time that the representatives of New Zealand shall have no opportunity of expressing approval or disapproval of the scheme. The men will in the mean time have been obtained, and the colony of repudiating the arrangement will have been removed from the shoulders of the originators of the scheme. The Assembly will also repudiate the arrangement as one from the making of which they were carefully excluded.

And 3rdly, Those who are conversant with the waste lands regulations of this province, know that even with the "free selection" duly effected, there is yet another stumbling-block. Land when alienated from the aboriginal proprietor is conveyed to the General Government, it is true; but the General Government acts only as trustee to the Provincial Government, and the land becomes the actual property of the latter—unless specially provided by the Assembly—and the Provincial Government can only dispose of such lands as by law determined.

To devote lands acquired from the natives—whether by purchase or confiscation—to such purposes as military settlements, it is first necessary that a special act of the General Assembly should be obtained. There is a strong party in the Assembly opposed to confiscation at all; the circle of that party would be still further increased upon the question of parting with the newly acquired lands for such a purpose, even were the "confiscation" duly to become law. The members of the different constituencies of both Islands have for months past, through the local Press, loudly demanded the immediate meeting together of the General Assembly, and from time to time the men in office have defiantly caused the same to be again and again prorogued; and when this time can be no longer staved off, the Assembly will without doubt ignore this act of the present Ministry, as it will do others which their predecessors have endeavoured to force down their throats whether hands are tied.

If then the adventurous Volunteers of Victoria or Sydney desire to be assured from disappointment, let them demand that the Government of New Zealand shall first be in a position to give the land which it so freely offers, and this only can be when they have been sanctioned by the assembly to the alienation for such purposes, subject, of course, to the British Parliament's approval of the primary step of confiscation.

This may be a matter of a few months, but the war now opening up in New Zealand will be one not of months but of years. The Maories have already seven thousand fighting men in arms, and their fault will be, not in the selection of, but in the limited number. Were the tribes north of Auckland to rise, they could send over three thousand well armed and equipped men into the field. They are well supplied, indeed have enormous quantities of powder in store, and for a commissariat could, if driven to it, retake themselves to food they possessed before ever a European set his foot in the country. The war, therefore, is not likely to be soon settled, and there is no reason why those seeking military settlement in New Zealand, and they are a great many, should neglect to demand the only legal guarantee they can have, that the promises held out to them will be fulfilled. Both Major Pitt and Captain Harrison are honourable men, but they are unaware of the political and legislative difficulties which beset the fulfilment of the bargain they are commissioned to make with the Australian public. Messrs. Bell and Gorst have left New Zealand, it is believed, never to return. The latter gentleman has declared as much. I will close these few remarks with an extract from the leading article of the Canterbury *Press*, of the 17th July. Mr. Fitzgerald, the editor and proprietor of that journal, is the leading politician of the Middle Island, and to him, in all probability, will be entrusted the formation of the new Ministry. The present Ministry will not be able to retain office more than a few days after the meeting of the Assembly, which by a gazette issued on Saturday, is summoned to meet at Auckland, on 19th day of October next.

Mr. Domett and Mr. Bell have plenty of courage to retain possession of a power which was never entrusted to them; but they have not the courage or the candour to imperil the loss of their offices by the confession of the utter breakdown of their Government, which the meeting of the Assembly would compel them to make.

Are we prepared to sanction any schemes, however extravagant, which the Government may propose without the sanction of the Assembly? Are we prepared to see the Assembly not called, and a comprehensive scheme of military operations initiated to which the Assembly has never even been asked to assent? Are we prepared to entrust matters any longer in the hands of men who have displayed the most consummate ineptitude for administration and action?

M. C.

Auckland, August 10th, 1863.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£191 9 1
Gin	...	...	...	27 14 8
Whisky	...	...	...	12 15 4
Rum	...	...	...	201 19 11
All other spirits	...	...	...	73 19 6
Wine	...	...	...	127 18 5
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	...	...	104 3 4
(in bottle)	...	...	...	16 12 6
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	219 7 0
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	11 9 0
Sugar, unrefined	...	...	...	84 15 4
Pilotage	...	...	...	2 14 8
Dues	...	...	...	6 0 0
				£1026 15 4

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The wool market was rather better to-day, but there was still a disinclination to buy except at reduced rates. 81 bales were catalogued, of which 45 were sold. The prices obtained ranged as follows:—Fleece, 17d. to 18½d.; scoured, 13½d. to 15d.; grease, 8d. to 9d.; New Zealand, 15½d. to 16¼d.; handwashed, 7½d. to 15d.

SHEEPSKINS were steady. About 2000 were disposed of, at from 5d. to 7½d per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was without any alteration. 16 casks of tallow were sold at from 30s. 3d. to 34s. 3d. per cwt.

HIDES were dull of sale, and prices ruled lower. Of 1117 catalogued about 700 were disposed of at from 5s. to 13s. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale held to-day, 6 bales of wool were sold at the following prices:—Handwashed 14½d, locks 7½d. to 8½d, mixed 7½d to 11½d, 20 casks of tallow brought from 35s. to 37s. per cwt. Sheepskins were sold at 5d to 6½d. per lb.; and 125 hides at from 11s. 9d to 12s. 9d. each Calfskins 3s. 3d. each.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. report having sold, this day, the shipment of oils ex John Wells, at £50 10s. per tun for black oil, and £69 per tun for sperm oil. They also report having sold invoices of Hill and Ledger's, and Copland's goods, together with a full assortment of groceries, at full market prices.

Messrs. Burt and Co. report the sale of five Negretti merino rams, ex Undaunted, bred by F. Homeyer, Esq., of Rangia, Pomerania, at an average of sixty guineas each.

Business during the past month has been exceedingly dull, and most of our markets have had a decidedly downward tendency. The failures that were announced at the end of last month, for a time checked business, and induced greater caution on the part of holders in parting with their goods. Again the large shipments that have been made to these colonies in the face of heavy stocks have also had a depressing effect, and to effect sales to any amount lower rates have had to be submitted to. In the present state of the markets correct quotations are with difficulty obtained, and in some instances the prices ruling are almost nominal. The demand for the neighbouring colonies of Queensland and New Zealand has been about the average, and has tended to relieve our markets of large quantities of goods which would otherwise have been sold at a great reduction in price. The weather for some time has been most unpropitious, and has, of course, stopped trade with the interior; but as fine weather has at last set in, it is to be hoped that a general improvement will take place.

The following is the latest report of our markets:—

FLOUR.—The market during the past week has been firmer, and an advance in price has taken place. Adelaide flour has been in better demand, and is quoted at from £14 10s. to £15 10s. per ton, but some holders are taking a higher figure for first brands. Wheat has also participated in the rise in flour, and is about 6d. per bushel higher than last month. Adelaide, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; California, 6s. 3d.

LIQUORS are exceedingly dull of sale, and prices generally rule lower. Brandy has fallen from 6d. to 9d. per gallon as compared with the rates ruling last month. Mart ll's is quoted at 10s. 3d. to 10s 6d., quarter casks are 3d. to 6d. per gallon higher. Hennessy's, 10s. to 10s. 3d. Rum has also declined 2d. per gallon, 30 o. p being quoted at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.; 10 o. p is nominal. Geneva is without any alteration. First brands of low strengths and small quantities range from 10s. 6d. to 11s.; second brands, 9s. to 10s. Whisky is dull of sale, and is quoted as 4s. In wines there have been no transactions of any importance. Low sherries and ports are almost unsaleable. Good wines are quoted about the same prices as last month. Ale in bulk is still very dull of sale, and stocks heavy. Bass's ranges from £6 10s. to £7 per hogshead, but sales are difficult to effect. Allsopp's has declined considerably in consequence of some very large sales, and cannot be quoted higher than from £5 3s. to £5 7s. 6d. Other brands have also given way in price. Porter, in bulk, is dull, and price nominal. Bottled ale is in fair demand, and first brands are worth from 10s. to 10s. 6d. Bottled porter is dull of sale, at 9s. to 9s. 6d.

TEAS are pretty firm.—Congous range from £6 15s. to £9 per chest; half-chests are very scarce, and worth from £7 10s. to £7 15s. Boxes.—There are none offering except some very fine teas, which command full rates. Green teas are dull of sale, and prices range from £4 10s. to £6 per chest.

SUGARS.—The market is in that state that it is impossible to give correct quotations. Stocks are heavy, and when sales are forced reduced prices have to be submitted to. Mauritius sugars are quoted nominally the same as last month. MO is offered at £30 to £31 per ton.

COFFEE is in rather better demand. Manila 9d. to 9¼d. per lb. in bond; Plantation, 10¼d to 11d. per lb. in bond.

CANDLES are without any material alteration, and the transactions during the month have been very limited. Belmonts, 12½d. to 13d.; nevas, 13½d., and Brandon's, 12½d. per lb.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—WOOL.—The quantity offering, as is usual at this season of the year, has been very small. The news from England of the result of the London wool sales have caused much dissatisfaction on the part of buyers, and induced them to refrain from operating, except at a considerable decline on the rates lately ruling. In consequence of this determination, most of the lots offered have been withdrawn, and only odd lots sold. In the present state of the market the exact decline cannot be stated, as no transactions of sufficient magnitude have taken place; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that prices must rule lower unless better accounts are received of the next sales. The latest quotations are—scoured, 1s. 1d to 2s. 1d.; fleece, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d. greasy, 7d. to 9½d.